

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 48

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2681.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Correspondence solicited.

SUGAR TRUST NOW FRIENDLY.

A Mainland source of information of the very highest and most capable, trustworthy and positively reliable character sends an attache of this paper the subjoined important dispatch, dated the 9th inst.:

"We are at last assured by our Eastern friends that neither the beet sugar interest of the country nor the Sugar Trust combination, including the Louisiana planters, will, at the coming, or any future session of Congress, make any effort, of any nature to secure legislation inimical to the chief industry of Hawaii.

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"All this of course will prove of tremendous benefit to the Islands and will insure against a conflict that has threatened for years. We have this information from the very best authority and give it full belief and credence."

SUGAR FIGURES.

Latest Correct Advices on the Mar-
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June 9, 1899.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Hono-
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Dear Sirs:—Since our advices by the
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CENTRIFUGALS have remained
firm throughout, advancing slightly on
the 6th inst. and again on the 7th
idem, but yesterday a sale was made at
a slightly lower figure, but we do not
think it any indication of the market,
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some special conditions. Following is
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31st ult., 1200 tons, C & F, 4 1/2 cts;
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June, 2300 tons, C & F, 4.685; 7th
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GRANULATED, advanced on 7th
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BETTS have strengthened slightly,
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May 31st 11s 6d 3/4
June 2nd 11s 1d 1/2
June 6th 11s 2d 3/4
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SUGAR STOCK quotations:

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June 1st	144	116
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June 3rd	145	117
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June 6th	143 1/2	117
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Since writing the above our special
New York telegram of today has come
in, reporting raw sugars unchanged,
but betts have advanced.

JOSEPH TINKER.

Business Man of This City Dies at
San Francisco.

Joseph Tinker, formerly proprietor
of the City Market, died at St. Mary's
Hospital, San Francisco, June 5th,
from the effects of an operation. Mr.
Tinker left Honolulu on the Australia
of May 16th. Previous to his depart-
ure his local physicians told him that
there was no hope for a permanent
cure. He thought, however, the
change would be beneficial and took
the chance. Upon his arrival in San
Francisco he gave himself over to St.
Mary's hospital, where he died. He
was a member of the Sons of St.
George, who will take charge of the
funeral. The body will probably be
brought to this city aboard the S. S.
Alameda. A bereaved widow and eight
little children mourn the unexpected
death. The funeral here will be in
charge of the Sons of St. George.

MURDER OVERRULED.

An important step was taken yester-
day in the ship registration cases that
have been before the courts here for
some time. The demurrer of the At-
torney-General to the applications for
the Hawaiian flag was overruled by
Judge Perry. Appeal was denied the
Attorney-General. The cases will now
come on for hearing strictly on their
merits. If the showing is made that
the vessels are entitled to registration
under the laws here they will get the
papers for which application has been
made. In court yesterday the owners
of the several ships were represented
by Attorneys McClanahan and An-
drews, the Attorney-General appear-
ing in person.

FLOOD TAKES TWENTY-FIVE.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 8.—The cloud-
burst of yesterday, which swelled the
river of this portion of the State out
of their banks and caused a great loss
of property, was much worse than re-
ported last night. Many people are re-
ported to have perished, number re-
ports tonight placing the number at
twenty-five.

PAUL IS CLOSE

Transvaal President Will Concede
But Little.

BRITONS ARE DETERMINED

London Against a Surrender to the
South African Dictator—A War-
like Attitude.

LONDON, June 9.—The morning pa-
pers are beginning to talk seriously of
the possibility of war in South Africa.
Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for
the Colonies, in his speech in the
House of Commons yesterday, an-
nounced that his reply to the petition
of the Uitlanders, which had been held
back pending the result of the confer-
ence at Bloemfontein, would now be
presented to the Transvaal. The reply
is semi-officially described "explicit,
but conciliatory," but it is believed to
be in the nature of a practical ultima-
tum. The resources of diplomacy are
regarded as exhausted with the failure
of the conference. Nothing is left, it
is felt, but a recourse to force.

The Daily Mail says it learns that it
was President Kruger himself who
suggested the conference, and it claims
to have reliable authority for declar-
ing that Sir Alfred Milner, the British
High Commissioner, has his back to
the wall, and is supported to the ut-
most by the Cabinet. Commenting ed-
itorialy on the situation, the Daily
Mail says: "If we know our Kruger
aright he will back down, and if not,
why?"

The Daily Chronicle deprecates Mr.
Chamberlain's warlike attitude, but
does not deny the gravity of the situ-
ation, and seriously counsels the Boers
to grant reasonable reforms "as the
only means of preserving their inde-
pendence against the plots of the Stock
Exchange and the violence of Downing
street."

The Standard, which reminds the
Transvaal that its independence is not
absolute, but is contingent on a faith-
ful execution of the agreement stipu-
lating equal rights for all white inhab-
itants, says: "We now demand that
all Englishmen resident in the Trans-
vaal shall be treated with justice, and
President Kruger may rest assured
that the whole country will support
the Government in any measures re-
quired to make this demand effective."

"Let Mr. Kruger grant the Uitland-
ers full citizenship and the whole ques-
tion is ended. At present he only of-
fers a note of hand for a ridiculous
sum, payable many years hence, in re-
turn for our immediate abandonment
of all the legal rights we now possess
for enforcing the payment of debts
long overdue."

The Cape Town correspondent of the
Times says: "At the close of the con-
ference Mr. Kruger declared that he
was pleased at the friendly way in
which matters had been discussed, and
hoped they would understand each
other better in the future."

Mr. W is Coming.

A successor to Professor Babbitt,
who retires from the Oahu College
faculty at the end of this term, has
been engaged. His final acceptance
was received yesterday by President
Hooper. The name of the new man
is William Williams Williamson, gradu-
ate of Williams College. He is at
present in the faculty of the Kenyon
Military Academy of Gambier, O. Mr.
Williamson will take charge of field
sports at Oahu, in addition to his reg-
ular school work.

Rowell-Frazier.

A pretty wedding took place last
evening at the residence of Mrs. J. F.
Melamphy, on Beretania street. The
contracting parties were Miss Henri-
etta Frazier and George C. Rowell,
both of this city. Arthur G. Stoddard,
of Waimanalo, acted as best man.
Miss Alberta Chamberlain, of this city,
as bridesmaid. Rev. G. I. Pearson
conducted the ceremonies. The bride
is a charming young lady of Hono-
lulu. Mr. Rowell is well known, being
a brother of Ward Rowell, chief en-
gineer at Kahuku.

Rossiter's Home.

Hon. P. C. Jones and wife and
daughter Alice returned home by the
China yesterday. They will spend the
winter in Honolulu. It is not
likely that Mr. and Mrs. Jones will re-

turn to the States except for brief
visits. During their stay in the States
they have passed most of the time in
Florida and Philadelphia. They are
all looking remarkably well.

Romantic Marriage.

James A. Lindsay and Mrs. Cora
Woolley, who were united in marriage
by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh on the
13th inst., were strangers less than
ten weeks ago. Mr. Lindsay is con-
nected with Honolulu plantation, and
Mrs. Woolley is a wealthy widow of
Colorado Springs. The marriage was
a surprise to the friends of both. The
bride and groom are spoken of in the
highest terms by those who enjoy
their acquaintance. The bride return-
ed but a few days ago from the coast
with her wedding outfit.

ALUMNI DAY.

Athletic Games and a Meeting at
Oahu College.

The Alumni Day athletic sports at
Penahou tomorrow afternoon will be-
gin promptly at 2:30 with a basketball
game between two teams of the girls,
for the school championship. Follow-
ing are the teams:

Blues.	Reds.
A. Marshall.....Capt.	F. Hall.
Sophie Judd.....	Hester Leman
Elmira Sturgeon.....	Marion Dillingham
Ethel Damon.....	May Kluge
Julie Damon.....	Florence Hill
Florence Alchin.....	Louise Galtch

Immediately after the basketball
will be a ring tilling tournament on
horseback, for which the following are
entered:

Wm. Walker, Capt.; Albert Water-
house, Chas. Judd, Geyrit Judd; Lan-
rence Robinson, Mark Robinson, Wm.
Ahean, Abram Kaulukou, Edwin Hall,
George Fuller, Arthur Jordan, Fred
Alexander, Philip Mills, Wm. Dickson,
Harold Dillingham, Chas. Berger,
Harry Kluge.

All former Penahou boys are cord-
ially invited to enter this contest.

A buff and blue banner, which is to
be hung in the hall with the pictures
of the athletic teams, has been offered
by the ladies of the Faculty for the
sports. It has this inscription: "An-
nual Alumni Games, June 17, 1899.
Basket Ball Championship. Ring Tilling
Championship."

At the conclusion of the games all
will adjourn to Paohai hall for the or-
ganization of a permanent alumni as-
sociation.

Short Hand Johnny.

Johnny, a native well known in the
Waiwala district, lost a hand yesterday
while undertaking to operate a stick
of giant powder as a means for cap-
turing fish. Johnny had a hard and
painful time of it. He started out
early in the morning. The accident
occurred almost at once. Johnny was
so frightened that he could not bring
himself to report his trouble. He re-
mained hidden in the kulu bushes for
a couple of hours. The surgeon was
summoned from Kahuku and dressed
the stump.

ROSEBERRY'S LATEST.

Says the Rich Man Has No Great Ad-
vantage in this Life.

LONDON. — Interesting speeches
were delivered this week by Lord
Roseberry, John Morley and Sir Mich-
ael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer. The first named, after a
whimsical suggestion that the speak-
ers of the two parties should change
about for a time, the Conservatives
addressing Liberals and the Liberals
addressing Conservatives, thus con-
cluding the public to hear both sides,
spoke on the "exaggerated advantage
of wealth," pointing out that even mil-
lionaires could not eat more than one
dinner a day, wear one suit of clothes
or ride one horse at the same time.
He added that the only superiority
that they possessed over the poor was
being able to command the best medi-
cal advice and change of climate,
pointing out, however, that hospitals
for the poor had improved even this
supposition.

These utterances brought forth a
crop of sarcastic comments on the line
of pity for the poor millionaires.

The Daily Mail says: "The speech
leaves only one course open to a man
holding those convictions—to sell all
he has and give to the poor. But Lord
Roseberry, we are confident, will never
adopt such a harsh measure. He has
too much feeling for the poor."
The Saturday Review speaks straight-
out, saying: "From Lord Roseberry's
lips this kind of moralizing is down-
right, unadulterated cant."

GRANT TO KITCHENER

LONDON, June 8.—The House of
Commons today voted General Lord
Kitchener a grant of £50,000 for his
victorious campaign in the Sudan.
Lord Kitchener arrived here today
and called upon A. J. Balfour, First
Lord of the Treasury and the Govern-
ment leader in the House of Commons,
with whom he had a long interview.

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June 6th	143 1/2	117
June 7th	148 1/2	117
June 8th	150 1/2	117

Since writing the above our special New York telegram of today has come in, reporting raw sugars unchanged, but beets have advanced.

JOSEPH TINKER.

Business Man of This City Dies at
San Francisco.

Joseph Tinker, formerly proprietor of the City Market, died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, June 5th, from the effects of an operation. Mr. Tinker left Honolulu on the Australia of May 16th. Previous to his departure his local physicians told him that there was no hope for a permanent cure. He thought, however, the change would be beneficial and took the chance. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he gave himself over to St. Mary's hospital, where he died. He was a member of the Sons of St. George, who will take charge of the funeral. The body will probably be brought to this city aboard the S. S. Alameda. A bereaved widow and eight little children mourn the unexpected death. The funeral here will be in charge of the Sons of St. George.

MURDER OVERRULED.

An important step was taken yesterday in the ship registration cases that have been before the courts here for some time. The demurrer of the Attorney-General to the applications for the Hawaiian flag was overruled by Judge Perry. Appeal was denied the Attorney-General. The cases will now come on for hearing strictly on their merits. If the showing is made that the vessels are entitled to registration under the laws here they will get the papers for which application has been made. In court yesterday the owners of the several ships were represented by Attorneys McClanahan and Andrews, the Attorney-General appearing in person.

FLOOD TAKES TWENTY-FIVE.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 8.—The cloud-burst of yesterday, which swelled the rivers of this portion of the State out of their banks and caused a great loss of property, was much worse than reported last night. Many people are reported to have perished, meager reports tonight placing the number at twenty-five.

PAUL IS CLOSE

Transvaal President Will Concede
But Little.

BRITONS ARE DETERMINED

London Against a Surrender to the
South African Dictator—A War-
like Attitude.

LONDON, June 9.—The morning papers are beginning to talk seriously of the possibility of war in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that his reply to the petition of the Uitlanders, which had been held back pending the result of the conference at Bloemfontein, would now be presented to the Transvaal. The reply is semi-officially described "explicit, but conciliatory," but it is believed to be in the nature of a practical ultimatum. The resources of diplomacy are regarded as exhausted with the failure of the conference. Nothing is left, it is felt, but a recourse to force.

The Daily Mail says it learns that it was President Kruger himself who suggested the conference, and it claims to have reliable authority for declaring that Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has his back to the wall, and is supported to the utmost by the Cabinet. Commenting editorially on the situation, the Daily Mail says: "If we know our Kruger aright he will back down, and if not, why —"

The Daily Chronicle deprecates Mr. Chamberlain's warlike attitude, but does not deny the gravity of the situation, and seriously counsels the Boers to grant reasonable reforms "as the only means of preserving their independence against the plots of the Stock Exchange and the violence of Downing street."

The Standard, which reminds the Transvaal that its independence is not absolute, but is contingent on a faithful execution of the agreement stipulating equal rights for all white inhabitants, says: "We now demand that all Englishmen resident in the Transvaal shall be treated with justice, and President Kruger may rest assured that the whole country will support the Government in any measures required to make this demand effective."

"Let Mr. Kruger grant the Uitlanders full citizenship and the whole question is ended. At present he only offers a note of hand for a ridiculous sum, payable many years hence, in return for our immediate abandonment of all the legal rights we now possess for enforcing the payment of debts long overdue."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says: "At the close of the conference Mr. Kruger declared that he was pleased at the friendly way in which matters had been discussed, and hoped they would understand each other better in the future."

Mr. W is Coming.

A successor to Professor Babbitt, who retires from the Oahu College faculty at the end of this term, has been engaged. His final acceptance was received yesterday by President Hosmer. The name of the new man is William Williams Williamson, graduate of Williams College. He is at present in the faculty of the Kenyon Military Academy of Gambier, O. Mr. Williamson will take charge of field sports at Oahu, in addition to his regular school work.

Rowell-Frazier.

A pretty wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. F. Melamphy, on Beretania street. The contracting parties were Miss Henrietta Frazier and George C. Rowell, both of this city. Arthur G. Stoddard, of Waimanalo, acted as best man, Miss Alberta Chamberlain, of this city, as bridesmaid. Rev. G. L. Pearson conducted the ceremonies. The bride is a charming young lady of Honolulu. Mr. Rowell is well known, being a brother of Ward Rowell, chief engineer at Kahuku.

Komsatsas Home.

Hon. P. C. Jones and wife and daughter Alice returned home by the Oahu yesterday. They will spend the winter in Honolulu. It is not likely that Mr. and Mrs. Jones will re-

turn to the States except for brief visits. During their stay in the States they have passed most of the time in Florida and Philadelphia. They are all looking remarkably well.

Romantic Marriage.

James A. Lindsay and Mrs. Cora Woolley, who were united in marriage by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh on the 13th inst., were strangers less than ten weeks ago. Mr. Lindsay is connected with Honolulu plantation, and Mrs. Woolley is a wealthy widow of Colorado Springs. The marriage was a surprise to the friends of both. The bride and groom are spoken of in the highest terms by those who enjoy their acquaintance. The bride returned but a few days ago from the coast with her wedding outfit.

ALUMNI DAY.

Athletic Games and a Meeting at
Oahu College.

The Alumni Day athletic sports at Penahou tomorrow afternoon will begin promptly at 2:30 with a basket ball game between two teams of the girls, for the school championship. Following are the teams:

Blues.	Buff.
A. Marshall	Capt. F. Hall.
Sophie Judd	Heater Lemon
Elmore Sturgeon	Marion Dillingham
Ethel Damon	May Kluegel
Julie Damon	Florence Hill
Florence Allichin	Louise Guilek

Immediately after the basket ball will be a ring lifting tournament on horseback, for which the following are entered:

Wm. Walker, Capt.; Albert Waterhouse, Chas. Judd, Gertie Judd; Lawrence Robinson, Mark Robinson, Wm. Ahean, Abram Kaulukou, Edw. Hall, George Fuller, Arthur Jordan, Fred Alexander, Philip Mills, Wm. Dickson, Harold Dillingham, Chas. Berger, Harry Kluegel.

All former Punahou boys are cordially invited to enter this contest.

A buff and blue banner, which is to be hung in the hall with the pictures of the athletic teams, has been offered by the ladies of the Faculty for the sports. It has this inscription: "Annual Alumni Games, June 17, 1899. Basket Ball Championship. Ring Lifting Championship."

At the conclusion of the games all will adjourn to Pauahi hall for the organization of a permanent alumni association.

Short Hand Johnny.

Johnny, a native well known in the Waialua district, lost a hand yesterday while undertaking to operate a stick of giant powder as a means for capturing fish. Johnny had a hard and painful time of it. He started out early in the morning. The accident occurred almost at once. Johnny was so frightened that he could not bring himself to report his trouble. He remained hidden in the kulu bushes for a couple of hours. The surgeon was summoned from Kahuku and dressed the stump.

ROSEBERRY'S LATEST.

Says the Rich Man Has No Great Advantage in This Life.

LONDON. — Interesting speeches were delivered this week by Lord Roseberry, John Morley and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first named, after a whimsical suggestion that the speakers of the two parties should change about for a time, the Conservatives addressing Liberals and the Liberals addressing Conservatives, thus enabling the public to hear both sides, spoke on the "exaggerated advantage of wealth," pointing out that even millionaires could not eat more than one dinner a day, wear one suit of clothes or ride one horse at the same time. He added that the only superiority that they possessed over the poor was being able to command the best medical advice and change of climate, pointing out, however, that hospitals for the poor had lessened even this supposition.

These utterances brought forth a crop of sarcastic comments on the line of pity for the poor millionaires. The Daily Mail says: "The speech leaves only one course open to a man holding those convictions—to sell all he has and give to the poor. But Lord Roseberry, we are confident, will never adopt such a harsh measure. He has too much feeling for the poor."

The Saturday Review speaks straight out, saying: "From Lord Roseberry's lips this kind of moralizing is downright, unadulterated cant."

GRANT TO KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 5.—The House of Commons today voted General Lord Kitchener a grant of £30,000 for his victorious campaign in the Sudan. Lord Kitchener arrived here today and called upon A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, with whom he had a long interview.

ON A MAUI COURT

Proceedings of Opening Days of the Wailuku Term.

OPENED WITH PRAYER

Foreign and Native Jurors—Criminal Calendar Not a Heavy One. The Fa Statement.

(Special Correspondence.)

The June term of the Second Circuit Court was convened at Wailuku Court house last Wednesday morning, June 7, at 10 o'clock, Judge John W. Kalua presiding. Rev. O. Nawahine, of Wailuke, opened the term with prayers, after which the Court was formally opened by Sheriff Baldwin. The Court house was filled with members of the bar and their clients and also a large number of spectators. Among those present were: Deputy Attorney General Dole, Sheriff Baldwin, Deputy Sheriff Scott, King, A. N. Hayelden, District Magistrate McKay, Kahalelo and Kalaikau; J. G. M. Sheldon, Hawaiian Interpreter; W. H. Crawford, Chinese Interpreter; Dan H. Case, official stenographer; and the following members of the bar: Messrs. A. N. Kopeikal, Paul Neumann, Jno. Richardson, J. K. Kahookano, Geo. Homa, J. L. Cooke, G. B. Robertson, A. G. Correa, L. A. Dickey, Moses Kauloha, C. Creighton, Brooks, Cathcart, A. F. Tavares, N. W. Alani, M. P. Waiwale and Wm. White. Messrs. Hiram Bingham, Jr., Dr. Oliver, and C. H. Dickey were also among those present.

Roll Call Hawaiian Jurors—Kekahuna Iona, Isaac Ilihu, J. U. Iosepa, Jos. N. Uahinu, Jno. Hooma, Henry Hoewaa, A. Henry, H. M. Hoewaa, J. K. Kahookale, S. Kaulaahi, D. K. Kapichio, D. W. Kihamaahana, J. Kukaahi, J. K. Kahookalahala, Kapeemoku, M. Kahalekulu, A. S. Keaua, A. K. Lauauna, W. Lauauna, W. E. K. Haka, Jas. Malulu, J. K. Nailima, Jno. Paulo and Paleopolo. A. Henry was reported by the sheriff as having died some time ago.

Foreign Jurors—Andrew Adams, H. Birkmyre, Frank Baldwin, U. I. Ball, P. W. Carter, W. L. Decoto, Herbert Dickey, Max Eckhardt, Andrew Fairley, J. L. Flemming, K. von Grave-meyer, W. Henning, E. Hoffmann, Dan McCriston, A. J. McShane, W. S. Nicoll, H. Peiper, Dan Quill, W. Reinhardt, Frank Stark, W. E. Shaw, J. H. Thomas, Max Watson and Geo. White. W. Henning, H. Birkmyre, Flemming, Stark and Shaw were excused and Messrs. Andrew Adams and W. L. Ball were stricken off from the calendar as unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to this government. H. Dickey died.

CALENDAR.

Republic of Hawaii vs. C. L. Kookoo, liquor selling; appeal withdrawn and paid fine of \$100 and costs. Republic of Hawaii vs. Amama (k), liquor selling, continued to December term. Republic of Hawaii vs. Jno Ferreira, obstructing justice; not prosecuted. Republic of Hawaii vs. Kuli Nam, liquor selling; forfeited his cash bail of \$100. Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Mang, opium in possession; appeal withdrawn at his own request and works out fine in jail.

CIVIL.

David Hale vs. W. E. Malkai, ejectment, was not suited on ground that conveyance from wife to husband was void. Hons-Coke-Dickey for plaintiff; Kaneakua for defendant.

Blanche Lewis vs. I. K. Kahina, ejectment, continued to December term.

Mrs. Kahahawai et al. vs. I. Kano-hohale et al., quieting title, continued to December term.

Louis do Costa vs. J. Lopes, damages, continued to December term.

DIVORCE.

L. Y. Aloha vs. Lizzie Aloha, libel for divorce, was discontinued.

S. K. Maekau vs. Kelupoko (w), and Lizzie Aloha vs. L. Y. Aloha, were granted.

Thursday, June 8th, 1909.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Iola (k), burglary, plead guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay costs of court. The defendant is a notorious thief, having committed larceny even in jail. The present offense for which he was charged was for stealing the oil stove and cooking utensils of Mrs. Mary Edwards, whose husband is away from the country and she alone is working for means to support herself and children. Republic of Hawaii vs. Jack Dow, head luna Kihel plantation, charged with assault and battery on Attorney Hons, and who appealed from the judgment of the lower court (Wailuku) which was a fine of \$1, was nolle prosequed by the Deputy Attorney General as only a "petty squabble."

The case of Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Lau, opium in possession, was withdrawn. A nolle pro, was entered in the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Pa for obstructing the court of justice by effecting an escape from the hands of the police, who had arrested him on a warrant for opium in possession. Republic of Hawaii vs. Young Ing and six other who are fends, for being present at a tea or lottery game, all pleading guilty, were fined \$15 apiece and costs. One of the defendants, on being questioned by the Court before sentence was passed, whether any one of them furnished her tickets to Hawaiian, replied in the negative and further stating that the judge could satisfy himself on that point if he were to make enquiries. Republic of Hawaii

vs. Ah Fat, opium in possession, plea of guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor. Costs remitted.

MIXED JURY.

P. E. R. Strach vs. Kamaka Laemalama et al., quieting title; and Jos. F. Welch vs. Mrs. Mary Hennessey et al., assumpsit, were continued until December term. The case of Ah Cheen vs. D. Kahalelo, district magistrate, Lahaina, damages \$5000, was not suited as it was held that the district magistrate did not exceed his authority by suspending Jno. Richardson (for not taking the oath as an attorney) until he could receive instructions from his superiors in Honolulu.

Friday, June 9th, 1899.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. R. Higby, assault with a weapon, appeal from Wailuku District Court. Stipulation filed for change of venue to the First Circuit at Honolulu; granted. Neumann-Dole for prosecution; Hons-Coke-Creighton for defendant. H. P. Baldwin et al. vs. Kahi et al. Replevin. Geo. Hons for plaintiff; Richardson for defendants. Trial by jury. Still going on at 3 p. m.

As Judge Stanley is expected from Honolulu tonight, he will likely hear cases in which Judge Kalua is disqualified tomorrow.

There will be no court on Monday, June 12th, the anniversary of Kamehameha the Great. The mixed jury cases left will be tried on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The term is expected to conclude about the end of next week, probably before Saturday, June 17th.

Attorneys Kapiakal, Creighton and Correa, and J. K. Kahookano return to Honolulu tonight.

ON A TRIAL TRIP

S. S. City of Columbia Will Sail Around Oahu.

Repaid at an Expenditure of \$5,000—Is on the Board to Sail for Hong Kong via Guam.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The City of Columbia is anchored near her old berth in naval row again. Yesterday she was taken to Pacific Mail wharf from in front of the pilot's office, where she has obstructed the view for some weeks past, and a full supply of fresh water was pumped into her tanks. When the coaling is finished, which will be commenced today, the Columbia will be in readiness for her trial trip around the island, which will be taken preliminary to her departure for Hongkong via Guam, on June 24th. It is safe to say the unfortunate steamship will not sail tomorrow. For tomorrow is a Friday. But by Saturday or the early part of the week, everything will be given a thorough test. Over \$5000 has been expended on refitting and strengthening the Columbia. The boilers and steam pipes have been overhauled, and the hull is perfectly water tight. The following will be officers of the rejuvenated City of Columbia: T. H. Walker, captain; R. H. Lawton, first officer; T. McMillan, chief engineer; Thomas McLean, first assistant engineer; Dr. Reedy, purser. First Officer Lawton was lately on the Martha Davis, and formerly on the transport Valencia. Chief Engineer McMillan was formerly at Ewa plantation. Dr. Reedy was connected with the military hospital at Independence Park. Upon the showing of the thorough seaworthiness of the Columbia there is little doubt but that a large number of passengers will go to the Orient in her.

Mill Co., Incorporated.

The officers of the City Mill Company, Ltd., recently incorporated, are as follows: Wong Leong, president; C. K. Al, vice-president, treasurer and manager; C. Mun Hol, secretary; W. W. Ahano, and Yeong Chee, auditors; Pang Chong, foreman. The company intends to carry on the business of rice millers and merchants, and anything else in connection therewith. The capital stock is \$60,000, divided into 600 shares at \$100.

Japanese Enterprise

Japanese coffee planters of Kona, Hawaii, intend building a coffee mill near the beach at Kailua. S. Ozaki, of this city, has the agency, and work has already been started. Every one of the four hundred Japanese laborers and planters of Kona are said to be interested in the mill.

United States Dredger.

The hull of the big dredger intended for work on the new United States Government slips at the foot of Richards street, will be launched today. It is a ponderous affair and the superstructure will now be erected and inside a month possibly the excavation of the coral beds will commence. The powerful dipper to be used in hauling up the rock arrived on the Planter, from San Francisco, last week.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

JAP AND KNIFE

Determined Effort to Dispose of Two Lives.

CASE OF FAITHLESS WIFE

Followed From Lahaina by the Husband—He Opened Her Throat—Tried Hari-Kari.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

An attempted murder and suicide startled the denizens of 'anahli street last night about 11 o'clock. A sailor wandering along saw a Japanese woman suddenly rush blindly and wildly out from one of the dens. Close behind her followed a man, also Japanese. Into the street they ran, but the race was not far. The woman fell to the earth, and close beside her toppled her pursuer. In those few brief moments both murder and suicide had been attempted, and both nearly accomplished.

The sailor gave the alarm and rushed to where the bodies lay. Behind him came two policemen who had heard his cry. The woman and man lay gasping, the latter still retaining a fierce hold upon his victim. Blood was everywhere. When the bodies were moved into the light it seemed as if a knife duel had been held. In the abdomen of the man there was a wound, about seven inches long, penetrating the flesh slightly. The woman's throat was cut around, and so deep that the windpipe was touched. The man was taken to the police station, where Dr. Emerson, who had been hurriedly summoned, stitched up the wound. The man will recover. The woman was taken to the hospital. She also will probably come out all right, but not without a struggle.

The case is another of the "outraged husband and wayward wife." Five months ago these two Japanese came as free laborers from the land of the rising sun. Together they went to the canefields of Lahaina, and all went well with them for a while. After a time a child was born to them, a few weeks ago the wife suddenly departed from her home. The husband heard she had gone to Hilo. He followed her there. He then heard that Honolulu was his wife's place of residence. He followed her here. The woman was told her husband was in the city and was after her and she hid for a few days. Yesterday she heard that her lord had left for Lahaina by the Kinau. She came out from her place of hiding feeling secure. But the man also had been hidden and decided upon last night as the time to carry out his scheme of vengeance. It is thought that he waited until the street of vice was quiet, and then confronted his wife. No one knows just what took place within that room. Most probably the man stabbed the woman and then himself.

The weapon used was a cheap iron-handled pocket knife, having the blades ground down to a fine edge. When found it was slippery with blood, and was under the Japanese man. The blade used was about two and a half inches long.

It will be some time before anything definite can be learned as the woman cannot talk and the man will not. The most direct evidence is that of the sailor who saw the two issue from the room. He did not see the assault. Despite the seeming certainty that the man was the assailant there is that element of mystery in the affair which delights the lovers of the world.

A Japanese officer reported to Marshal Brown all the facts known of the two people in the bloody stabbing. The man at the station had in his wallet \$1.45 money, several papers written or printed in Japanese characters and an 1899 tax receipt from Wailuku district, which the Japanese officer said belonged to another man. The receipt name is Kosokamba and the number 3295.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR. Had management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his house. The shiffling fellows will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best home going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides, one pays out 25 cents the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD. Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses, Buggy Horses, Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY. Fort St. Above Club Stables

Strong & Garfield SERVICEABLE TYLISH HOES. . . .

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. Sign of The Big Shoe.



Honolulu Tobacco Co., Limited.

Successors To

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

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T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 2 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IN THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

It is guaranteed to CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Skin and Bone Diseases, Scalds, Burns, and sores of all kinds, it is a sure and permanent cure. It is a most effective for treating Rheumatism. It removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this mixture is present in the blood, and extracted from the system by the action of the most delicate combination of either eye, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to feel the result.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn and inoperable cases.—BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, T. J. CLARKE and MRS. J. CLARKE, 1100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Nothing is so common as to find cheap imitations of this mixture, and such imitations are not only worthless, but are positively injurious to the system. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is also on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is also on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kona Sugar Co. The Wailuku Sugar Mill Co. The Kona Agricultural Co. The Kona Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

The Amos Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of New York.

WATER IN MILK

Further Quest of the Chief Food Inspector.

A STANDARD ESTABLISHED

Board of Health Proceeding in Earnest—Typhoid Fever in Hilo. Reports From Hospital.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon the usual reports were read and approved.

Food Inspector Shorey reported that in order to get a proper standard of pure milk he had, in company with Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, visited one of the dairies and had obtained a sample for analysis. He recommended for an official standard 11.5 per cent solids and 2.2 per cent butter fat. Action was deferred on the matter until further effort had been made in the prosecution of vendors of diluted milk.

Moved and carried that the Hilo hospital physician be requested by the secretary to furnish a full monthly report with a diagnosis of all the cases. A communication from Sheriff Andrews, under date of May 28, was read. He reported that the fever epidemic was still raging in the city. It is widespread, affecting all classes. There is some doubt among the physicians whether or not the fever is the genuine typhoid.

A motion was made and carried that the secretary be instructed to write to Dr. Moore, of Hilo, for a full report regarding the fever epidemic.

Forms of tenders for various supplies were adopted and ordered published.

Dr. Wood, acting for Dr. Day, who was absent, presented a statement in regard to the bills of health as they are received from San Francisco. The Government, he said, is employing every means in its power to guard against the appearance of the plague or smallpox, so far as the Orient is concerned. Physicians are stationed in China and Japan and the passengers coming from that way are thoroughly inspected by the local port physician. But the bill of health of steamers coming from San Francisco is apparently drawn up without any investigation in regard to the prevalence of contagious diseases. Dr. Wood then cited instances where authoritative news regarding smallpox cases appearing in San Francisco had been published, but no notice had ever been taken of them in the steamer's bill of health. It seems right, continued the doctor, that the Consul General at least mention the fact and state whether or not the disease had actually appeared in the city, in order that more drastic measures might be put into force at this end to guard against it.

After some discussion, in which all the members coincided with the views expressed by Dr. Wood, the matter was put into the hands of President Cooper.

The Board then went into executive session. The following were present: President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, C. B. Reynolds, G. W. Smith, E. C. Winston, Dr. Wood, L. D. Kellipio, Dr. Emerson.

HOLUALOA HUI LANDS

Order of Court for Apportionment of a Valuable Holding.

Judge Perry yesterday signed a decree in the matter of M. F. Scott vs. E. N. Pillip et al. William A. Wall is appointed commissioner to carry out the decree, which is as follows:

First, that the portion of the land directly along the beach shall be divided into lots, one for each owner of shares in the hui of Holualoa.

Second, the land between this slip and the 700 foot level shall be divided into suitable tracts and sold at public auction for the benefit of the hui.

Third, that the land lying above the 700 foot level and up to the Government road, shall be divided into lots, one for each owner of shares in Holualoa.

Fourth, the land lying above the Government road, approximately 1000 acres, shall be divided into lots, one for each shareholder in the hui.

Fifth, that all remaining land, lying mauka of the last named portion, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of all the shareholders in Holualoa.

To Mountains and Plains.

Mrs. John K. Shingle, of Denver, and Miss Katie M. Bon, of Cheyenne, who have visited Honolulu for two months, were departing passengers by the Australia, and were fairly loaded down with letters by friends who gathered to wish them the heartiest aloha. Mrs. Shingle is the wife of a newspaper man of Denver, and was the guest here of her son, Robert W., who is with H. Waterhouse & Co. Miss Bon is the sister of Charles A. Bon, who is with Bishop & Co. The visitors most thoroughly enjoyed their stay in Honolulu, were the recipients of much social attention, and made many acquaintances.

UNDER NEW RULE

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In your now diverging business pursuits we will always remember the ever cheerful and friendly help and encouragement extended to us in the performance of our respective duties, and hope for your success in the great enterprise which you have undertaken.

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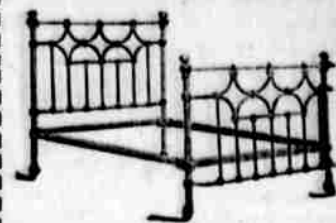
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The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

WITH FULL BRASS TRIMMINGS



Are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the Furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the #12 style, why not you?

We are now displaying some very handsome

Golden Oak Bed Room Sets.

These sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere. Do not fail to see them.

Sideboards.

We have them at prices that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with plush lined drawers for silverware.

We only mention these few articles; the store is full of other New Goods.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps.

A Car-load of Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

WATER IN MILK

Further Quest of the Chief Food Inspector.

A STANDARD ESTABLISHED

Board of Health Proceeding in Earnest—Typhoid Fever in Hilo. Reports From Hospital.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon the usual reports were read and approved.

Food Inspector Shorey reported that in order to get a proper standard of pure milk he had, in company with Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, visited one of the dairies and had obtained a sample for analysis. He recommended for an official standard 11.5 per cent solids and 2.2 per cent butter fat. Action was deferred on the matter until further effort had been made in the prosecution of vendors of diluted milk.

Moved and carried that the Hilo hospital physician be requested by the secretary to furnish a full monthly report with a diagnosis of all the cases. A communication from Sheriff Andrews, under date of May 28, was read. He reported that the fever epidemic was still raging in the city. It is widespread, affecting all classes. There is some doubt among the physicians whether or not the fever is the genuine typhoid.

A motion was made and carried that the secretary be instructed to write to Dr. Moore, of Hilo, for a full report regarding the fever epidemic.

Forms of tenders for various supplies were adopted and ordered published.

Dr. Wood, acting for Dr. Day, who was absent, presented a statement in regard to the bills of health as they are received from San Francisco. The Government, he said, is employing every means in its power to guard against the appearance of the plague or smallpox, so far as the Orient is concerned. Physicians are stationed in China and Japan and the passengers coming from that way are thoroughly inspected by the local port physician. But the bill of health of steamers coming from San Francisco is apparently drawn up without any investigation in regard to the prevalence of contagious diseases. Dr. Wood then cited instances where authoritative news regarding smallpox cases appearing in San Francisco had been published, but no notice had ever been taken of them in the steamer's bill of health. It seems right, continued the doctor, that the Consul General at least mention the fact and state whether or not the disease had actually appeared in the city, in order that more drastic measures might be put into force at this end to guard against it.

After some discussion, in which all the members coincided with the views expressed by Dr. Wood, the matter was put into the hands of President Cooper.

The Board then went into executive session. The following were present: President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, C. B. Reynolds, G. W. Smith, E. C. Winston, Dr. Wood, L. D. Kellipio, Dr. Emerson.

HOLUALOA HUI LANDS.

Order of Court for Apportionment of a Valuable Holding.

Judge Perry yesterday signed a decree in the matter of M. F. Scott vs. E. N. Philpo et al. William A. Wall is appointed commissioner to carry out the decree, which is as follows:

First, that the portion of the land directly along the beach shall be divided into lots, one for each owner of shares in the hui of Holualoa.

Second, the land between this slip and the 700 foot level shall be divided into suitable tracts and sold at public auction for the benefit of the hui.

Third, that the land lying above the 700 foot level and up to the Government road, shall be divided into lots, one for each owner of shares in Holualoa.

Fourth, the land lying above the Government road, approximately 1000 acres, shall be divided into lots, one for each shareholder in the hui.

Fifth, that all remaining land, lying north of the last named portion, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of all the shareholders in Holualoa.

To Mountains and Plains.

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HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulk like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which must work, and does work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is disease, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventable and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

"In the spring of this year (1897)," the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh."

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, lost ten score pounds weight."

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Sigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like."—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However, well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even for the man whose business is the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Sigel's Syrup, he says:—"In a week I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

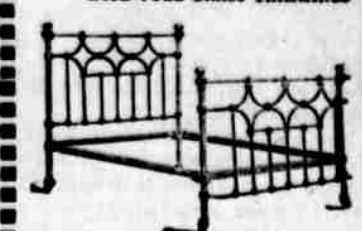
The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

Some of the young sports of the town want the Jockey Club to announce a gentleman's race, running, with owners up for July 4.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

WITH FULL BRASS TRIMMINGS



Are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the Furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the #12 style, why not you?

We are now displaying some very handsome

Golden Oak Bed Room Sets.

These sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere. Do not fail to see them.

Sideboards.

We have them at prices that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with push lined drawers for silverware.

We only mention these few articles; the store is full of other New Goods.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

Just Received:



Also, Full Lines of

Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps.

A Car-load of Garland Stoves,

FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—

Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co. —LIMITED—

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JUNE 16, 1899.

A RESORT FOR THE WHITES.

Under what conditions can the Anglo-Saxon race flourish in these islands, not financially, but physically and intellectually?

The argument that the Asiatics, if not the Portuguese, will in time crowd out the Anglo-Saxon, is a strong one. For, it must be admitted that the Asiatics, especially the Chinese, either through the depression of the sugar industry or otherwise, may crowd the Anglo-Saxon closely, just as he is being crowded out of the West Indies by the blacks and the coolies.

But, assuming that the Anglo-Saxon will maintain himself financially in these islands for many years yet to come, the question is what should be his best physical environment?

Leaving out the question of the proper food in the tropics for this race, and it is a most serious question, what should be the best climatic conditions for preserving the vitality of the race? The women of this race, at least those of the younger generation, and those who are of the more recent immigration, seem to rapidly deteriorate in health and energy, and "a visit to the coast" is the doctor's usual prescription for those who have the means for travelling.

Cannot the very best conditions of the Mainland, so far as climate is concerned, be secured here, so that those with the most moderate means, as well as the rich, can secure them? Cannot these conditions be secured with the least possible interruption to business and the home life?

The great middle belt around the slope of Haleakala, Maui, suggests that it can be done. This belt is at an altitude of between 3000 and 5000 feet. It can be reached by easy grades. The temperature is such that at the altitude of 4000 feet frosts occasionally appear, and fires during the summer are needed at night. This belt covers many thousands of acres of land, upon which are many hundreds of the most charming building sites. Those who have traveled far and wide concede that, so far as landscape is concerned, that from this undulating belt there is no superior and perhaps no equal view on earth. Below it are the broad plains of Waikuku and Kihikihi, upon which are the sugar estates. Beyond them is the lofty range of the Waialeale Mountains always in sight, perhaps more picturesque than the Waialeale range of Oahu. On the right is the wide belt of ocean, and the island of Molokai, while on the left is Maunaloa Bay and the islands of Kahoolawe and Lanai. Above this belt rises the summit of the mountain 6000 feet, which may be easily reached by a properly constructed road.

But it is the climatic conditions which are most important.

A macadamized road on a low grade from Kahului, or Maunaloa Bay, would enable automobiles to convey passengers to this belt at least expense. A quick and cheap transportation from Honolulu to the landing on Maui should be made in five hours at least. A resident of Honolulu, leaving at 7 a. m. should be on the belt at 2 p. m., and the people of the most moderate means should find abundance of accommodation there.

The prospect of creating such a suburb of Honolulu, should not fall into the hands of speculators, but should be undertaken, on behalf of the whole community, under the supreme pressure of the need of preserving the health of those who have lived in the temperate zone. An arrangement which will place a large number of the people of Honolulu, at a very moderate expense, at an altitude of 4000 feet, within seven hours from the time of leaving the place, will solve the problem of preserving the vigor of the Teutonic races on the islands.

NEW PROBLEMS IN PORTO RICO.

One of the unexpected results of the capture of Porto Rico is the ruin of the Catholic churches of the island.

Until the date of the capture, the Spanish Government supported those churches. The priests were not respected, but they maintained some control over the people, especially the women. The destruction of Spanish rule carried with it the support of the churches. The 800,000 of inhabitants are repulsing into heathenism. The American Government will not assist the Catholic churches, because it is not the national policy to assist any religion. The Protestant churches of America will undoubtedly send many excellent missionaries to the island, but the people, ignorant and suspicious, will not receive them cordially. If the success of missions in Spain measure the success of missions to

Porto Rico, there will be no encouragement for many years. If the success of Protestant missions among the Spanish residents of New Mexico, also, is a just measure of the success of similar missions in the island, the outlook will not be encouraging.

An able writer on the subject declares that the Catholic Church of America will be the most valuable and efficient force for bringing the people of the island within religious influences.

The colonial rule will gradually establish secular schools, and there will be a demand for a large number of American teachers in these schools. Will instruction be in the Spanish or English language? Can the Federal Government compel the children to learn the English language? In the cases of Louisiana and Florida the transition from the use of the Spanish and French languages to the English was not difficult, owing to the rapid influx of English-speaking people. But there is little room in the island for American settlers.

How are the children of the island to be trained in the principles of self-government? How are the people to be "leavened" with correct ideas of democracy?

An enterprising, thrifty and industrious people would, of their own accord, seek a knowledge of the English language and of American ideas. The Porto Ricans are not enterprising, or thrifty, or industrious.

The problems are many. How will they be solved?

CUBA AND THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The enterprising planters of Louisiana watch and study the reconstruction of the sugar industry of Cuba with the closest interest. For in this industry lies a menace to the sugar industries of Louisiana and Hawaii, as every planter reluctantly admits. One of the most intelligent of these planters has recently visited Cuba, and made a close, and apparently fair, report on the changing conditions of the industry. He reports, as others report, that the industry will not begin to affect the sugar markets of the world until about five years have passed.

One of the most uncertain factors in the estimate of its growth is the political situation. If the Cubans, as an entire community, submit to American rule, and peace prevails, the financial situation will surely improve. Bankrupt estates, and planters and bankers financially crippled, require much time to reconstruct their affairs, and even if American enterprise makes itself felt, it cannot make the progress that it does at home. But the attitude of the Cubans is uncertain. The military commanders are not confident of permanent peace. It cannot be presumed that many thousands of the ignorant population are intelligent enough to understand the real intentions of the American people in occupying the island. Some disturbances must be expected. If they are at all serious, there will be, of course, delay in arranging business affairs.

Even with a population of one and a quarter millions, there will be a deficiency in the labor supply. The majority of native laborers on the island prefer to cultivate small parcels of land as independent proprietors, however small the returns are, because independent cultivators command their own time, and are not overworked.

The Cuban planters are already considering the matter of importing Italian laborers, because the cost of securing them will be small. Whether the Italian Government will permit an emigration remains an open question.

If Cuba is permitted by the United States to be an independent state, it may freely draw on China and Japan for laborers. But the drift of opinion is that it will finally be annexed to the United States, either as a territory, with the prevailing territorial rights, or as a colony, governed by special laws. If annexation takes place, the sugar product will undoubtedly injure the sugar industry of Louisiana and Hawaii.

Should Congress hold Cuba, as a colony, and maintain a discriminating tariff against her, will Congress permit the Cuban planters to freely import labor from any country, or will it extend the immigration laws of the United States to the island?

It is improbable that Congress would discriminate against Cuban sugar, and, at the same time, cut off ASSISTED immigration. Whatever may be said about the present situation of Cuba, the manifest destiny of the island is its annexation to the United States, with a full share in the benefits of the tariff laws. Enterprising men, with capital, will organize a political force which will secure freedom of trade with the Mainland. The spirit and letter of the Constitution, the experience of the people is opposed to internal tariffs. Single interests, like the sugar beet, the tobacco and the fruit, may secure internal tariffs for a while, but in the long run the policy of no internal restriction of trade will prevail.

A FREE HOSPITAL.

A free hospital has become an absolute necessity. Until lately, there was no imperative demand for one, although it would have been quite convenient. The condition of the country since annexation has so changed, it is now necessary. A commercial port, above all other places, requires a free hospital. The care of the sick is now as much of a social necessity as sewerage or prisons. The obligation to take care of the afflicted is no longer a loose one, but a stringent one. Dives cannot permit Lazarus to lie in the streets and trust to the nursing of the dogs.

Although private charity does much, it is an injustice upon those who furnish it, to place an unequal burden upon them. It is the experience of every community that it is not the rich who bear the burden of caring for the sick, but the poor and those whose circumstances bring them into contact with suffering. It has been repeatedly said, in the cities, that the poor carry a burden of caring for the sick out of all proportion to their means, in comparison with the rich.

It becomes the duty of the state to divide the burden equally upon all according to property.

The establishment of several hospitals on these islands, especially one in this city, of the most approved kind, and with the most thorough equipment, could be made with only a slight tax upon the personal property of the islands.

If this plan is not feasible let the Government appropriate 20,000 acres of good cane land, which has now little value, for a sugar plantation, issue stock to the extent of three millions of dollars upon it, turn over the stock to the public for cash capital, and retain one million of the stock as "promoter." This stock, made over to trustees, would establish and endow a free hospital, as well as other charitable institutions. According to some of the social theorists, the state should own and operate quasi-public corporations. A moderate experiment might be made on these lines by the promotion of a sugar corporation, in which the State would represent Humanity, as a promoter, and turn the profits over for the general good of all. As a proposition to enrich individuals, there is nothing startling in it. As a proposition to alleviate the miseries of the world, it is indeed rather radical, and is open to the criticism of giving humanity altogether "too much of a good thing."

The free hospital ought to be built quickly, however, because progressive communities build them, and it will hurt our feelings to have tourists point us out as a "backwoods lot" who neglect modern improvements.

WOMEN AND ANIMALS.

In spite of their political disabilities, the women are already a strong political and social force. Their efforts are especially directed on the lines which men have generally neglected. These efforts arouse the moral sense, and are reflected in legislation. The Legislature of the State of Washington, through the influence of women, largely, passed a law requiring teachers in the public schools to give three times in each week, instruction in the right treatment of animals. A manual of instruction was required. This was supplied in "Heart Culture," a book written by Miss Emma Page, who is blind. Other compilations have been made by Miss Eddy, in the "Songs of Happy Life," and by Mrs. E. R. Tuttle, who took the prize in the Angel Prize Recitations.

The Woman's Branch of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received a legacy of \$100,000. The society publishes a journal titled the "Journal of Zoophily," the editor of which is Mrs. Caroline Earl White. It also furnishes in Philadelphia an ambulance for the removal of sick and disabled animals at any hour of the day or night.

The women both in America and in England recognize the value of instruction to young children, and are pressing the literature of mercy to animals upon the schools. Miss Edith Carrington, in England, has prepared several admirable works for the common schools, and the friends of the animals are gradually introducing these books throughout Great Britain.

For many years the women of the large American cities were strangely indifferent to the sufferings of animals. They accepted the traditions which refused any rights to creatures below the rank of human beings, and as the Scriptures gave to such creatures no rights whatsoever it was accepted as a sound doctrine that they had none. But the quicker intelligence and instincts of women develop under liberal education, and they have discovered that Baron Humboldt told the truth when he said that "Cruelty to animals is a characteristic vice of vulgar people," and that another writer also told the truth when he said that "the spirit of cruelty is the deadliest enemy of a higher civilization."

Henry Bergh, the noble apostle of the dumb animals, believed that the

treatment of animals was an infallible measure of the quality of Christianity in men and women; that whenever kind treatment was lacking, or a community was indifferent on the subject, the claim to true piety was, in a large measure, spurious, because, he said, true piety was an unselfish attribute, and considered the rights and privileges of all living things. Like all enthusiasts, he may have entertained extreme views. At least he furnished food for serious thought.

REASSURING ADVICES.

The information relating to the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar interest of the Mainland, and the attitude, toward the Hawaiian Islands, of these great capitalistic and political forces, goes to make up by far the most important piece of news that has reached this country since the day that tidings were brought of the passage of the Congressional Joint Resolution of Annexation. The statements certified by men close to the Seats of the Mighty have greater significance than can be realized by a cursory contemplation. What has been the threat of a commercial war that would leave wreck and ruin and almost spoliation in its wake is transformed into the assurance of permanent prosperity and a continuation of enterprise and activity and development in these rich agricultural acres for many years to come. There is witnessed, it might be remarked incidentally, the triumph of a legitimate business effort that has been clouded or menaced to an uncomfortable degree by the grave possibility of such terrible assault as can be launched by a trust, powerful, far-reaching and relentless. There need no longer be harbored the racking thought that success or failure in the great industry of this mid-Pacific producing center depends upon other than the rational or natural chances of the soil tiller and the manufacturer in any line. Annexation branded everything here with governmental stability. A reinsurance, strong and binding, and more than inspiring permanent confidence is now furnished. Hawaii can bid a farewell to the tremor that is induced and superinduced by the disquieting rumor of tariff tinkering at Washington. It is peculiarly felicitous that this news should come upon the heels of the consummation recently of the plans establishing a number of new and certain sources of labor supply for the cane fields of the islands. That the great refinery and sugar beet interests of the Mainland should become openly friendly to the sugar industry of this country is, after all, but a logical outcome in the moving train of events. Hawaii, always right, ever fair, constantly armed with the friendship of leading publicists of the United States, has in the past been able to avoid such disaster as has been conjured in the great mill of trade rivalry. At times the saving has been by the narrowest margin, but there has always been manifest the ability to cope with combinations of the greatest strength and circumstances of the most discouraging character. It has thus become evident to the whole of the world that the little country, with an inherent element of defensive equipment, is entitled to the place it is now fully granted in the important realm of one of the chief businesses of the age.

ISOLATING THE NATIVES.

In locating the Kamehameha Schools in the suburbs of this city, the experience of those who are the best instructors of youth were not followed. So far as it was the intention of the founder to give instruction to native youth living in the city, it was a practical method of educating those who resided in the city, but it is not desirable in drawing the young away from the rural districts.

Looking at it from the standpoint of the industrial education, the effect of it is to draw the youth to the city, and to keep them there.

The causes which operate to withdraw the whites on the Mainland from the monotony of rural life, and concentrate them in the cities, where they can gratify their gregarious instincts, operate with greater force among the Hawaiians.

In a place where men of many races are found, who are stronger than the natives in character, industry and thrift, the natives should be excluded from competition so far as it is possible for it to be done lawfully and by intelligent supervision. This is generally conceded. To educate them in city schools it simply to make them abandon country life.

The failure of the natives to develop their homesteads on Hawaii is due largely to the fact that in the changed conditions, they have drifted to the town, and no adequate means have been taken by the philanthropists to keep them upon the soil. The young people have had a taste of city life, and prefer it to the isolation of the country life. Even a thorough industrial education in agriculture given in city schools will not overcome the stronger desire to pick up a living in the city.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

The natives will not go back to the rural districts, unless driven by hunger, or by the attractions of a country life which they are now powerless to create. Their kullanas were valuable only as they were supplied with water. These have been largely absorbed by the plantations, and were isolated.

Only the selection of the best quality of land, by kindly hands, who were willing to lay out districts in which the natives could settle, and an abundance of water supplied by philanthropic capital, could meet the crisis caused by the crowding races. This has not been done.

Although the great opportunity for restoring the native race passed away in the sale of that isolated tract of land, ideal for the purpose, on the island of Molokai, it is still possible to gather together in several spots a few small native communities, place them within the right environment and prevent their further decline. But it cannot be done by treating the native as if he was the descendant of the Puritan, and instead of giving him amusements, cramming him with dry theological literature which even now the later children of the Puritans reject with disgust.

A beneficent despot, in the years gone by, would have gathered the natives together, as they decreased in numbers, into groups in the valleys where the environment was most favorable, and the friction of the stronger races was the least, and, above all, things, forbidden the young men and women from tasting the city life; the city life which is the sore spot, confessedly, in European and American civilization, and which has been, and is now, rank poison to the natives.

When the famous school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, was founded a few years ago, by the John C. Green trust, it was determined before all things that it should not be placed near any city or town, because the experience of all educators has been that the influences of cities and towns were demoralizing to young students. If such be the fact with the hardy Anglo-Saxon race, then the same conditions with the native race must work greater injury to it. That they have is unquestionably true.

SUGAR REFINERS

WILL CONSOLIDATE.

Indications of an Early Union of Several Great Interests.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Record tomorrow will say: That negotiations are in progress looking toward a mammoth sugar consolidation is now advanced by one of the men most interested. These stories have been circulated at various times, remote and recent, but nothing confirmatory has been obtainable. It is now asserted that the deal on hand at present is in tangible shape, but it is real enough to have necessitated conferences in New York and the plans are now under consideration by the executives concerned.

From the widely different sources to-day came reports of an independent union of the American Sugar Refining Company with the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with the subsequent absorption, by purchase of otherwise, of the plants offered by the Arbuckle interests and the Doscher refineries, with perhaps other competing plants.

"I can say nothing definite at this time," said one of the head men of the recent conferences. "I am in a confidential position with reference to the matter. But I am at liberty to say there is a good deal more in the reports of a consolidation of sugar interests than is generally credited. Negotiations are in progress on the general lines indicated, but I cannot speak more specifically."

REED RESIGNS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The Argus this morning says that Speaker Reed's resignation has been sent to Governor Powers, and it is to be presented at the next meeting of the Governor and council.

TWELVE ITALIAN CARDINALS.

ROME, June 8.—It is officially announced that the Pope, at a secret consistory on June 19th, will create twelve Italian cardinals.

FOR THE FOURTH

Citizens Agree It Shall Be Made a Glorious Day.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Fireworks—Parade—Ball—General and Sub-committees Named—speeches—To Work at Once.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An 1899 Fourth of July celebration for Honolulu is assured. At the meeting of representative men of the city last evening in the Drill Shed it was so decided. The vote was unanimous. All thought that of all years this should be the one when the nation's natal day should be made a grand event. Nothing will be lacking in the celebration. There will be something to appeal to all tastes. A parade, literary exercises, sports, fireworks and a grand ball, all will go to make up the fête.

The meeting was called to order in the Drill Shed at 7:30 o'clock. Geo. W. Smith was appointed chairman and B. H. Wright secretary. On motion the chair was empowered to appoint a general committee of twenty-one, this committee to have power to add to its number. This committee as it now stands entire is as follows:

G. W. Smith, chairman; B. H. Wright, secretary; W. O. Smith, treasurer; J. A. Kennedy, C. J. McCarthy, W. E. Fisher, J. B. Atherton, J. W. Pratt, C. J. Falk, P. C. Jones, J. H. Soper, C. L. Crabbe, G. W. R. King, L. T. Kenne, T. McCants Stewart, F. L. Hoogs, T. B. Murray, C. A. Graham, J. K. Brown, D. L. Naone, J. K. Kaulukou, W. A. Achi, Samuel Parker, J. W. Jones, Geo. F. McLeod, W. R. Farrington, W. H. Hoogs, A. V. Gear, A. M. Brown, Geo. Ashley, W. P. Boyd, Consul W. Hayward, Commissioner H. M. Sewall, Commander Merry, Col. Mills, J. H. Fisher, Theo. Hoffman, E. R. Stackable, J. E. Grossman.

In response to a general call W. O. Smith addressed the meeting. In a few stirring remarks he told why Honolulu should celebrate. He dwelt upon the glorious future of the islands and the necessity of a go-ahead, progressive spirit. The age for slurrism is past. The shipping and commerce is increasing steadily, but the real advance is yet to come. As Lord Bessford said, there is no reason why Honolulu should not be not only one of the great, but also one of the important ports of the world. The islands are now a part of the United States. This is the first Fourth of July that this can be said. By all means a celebration should be had.

J. K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector, said that the great thing Honolulu and the islands needed was advertising. A monster Fourth of July celebration would tend to let people know where we are and that the Hawaiian Islands form a part of the United States.

The general meeting then adjourned. The general committee members remained to transact further business. J. A. Kennedy wanted to know whether or not it was intended to have a parade. The cost of this feature is quite an item. Besides the time left is short and it requires much labor to prepare a parade.

C. J. McCarthy thought that by all means there should be a parade. It is a good educator for the children, and a Fourth of July celebration without a parade is not complete in the eyes of most people. If anything should be sacrificed let it be the ball.

J. W. Pratt was in favor of a ball. Most of the younger set would be disappointed if the ball were omitted. The best way would be to have everything. G. W. R. King agreed with Mr. Pratt, and thought it best to have all the features. Sufficient money could be easily obtained.

W. O. Smith thought it wise to have everything, but still the matter should not be overdone. The fireworks are a necessary feature as they add greatly to the enjoyment of the great mass of people. The parade also should be had. He believed with Mr. King that there was plenty of money available for all purposes.

A discussion then ensued regarding fireworks. It seems that it will be impossible to get a proper display in time from San Francisco. However, there is chance that this may yet be done. There is a comparatively small amount already on hand in the city. This includes a few pieces left over from last year. On motion it was finally decided that J. A. Kennedy and C. A. Graham be appointed a committee to investigate the local supply and the chance of getting more from San Francisco before the Fourth. This committee is to report at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce at noon tomorrow.

The following committees were then appointed:

Literary—W. R. Farrington, J. A. Kennedy, H. M. Sewall, J. K. Brown, T. McCants Stewart, J. L. Kaulukou, F. L. Hoogs.

Finance—W. O. Smith, T. F. Lansing, P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, Andrew Brown and J. H. Fisher.

Ball—Dr. M. E. Grossman, W. P. Boyd, C. J. Falk, J. H. Soper, W. E. Fisher, Samuel Parker, C. A. Graham, B. H. Wright, W. C. Achi, Commander Merry.

Decoration—G. W. R. King, Theo. Hoffman, C. L. Crabbe.

Parade—J. W. Jones, C. J. McCarthy, W. G. Ashley, C. L. Crabbe.

Sports—C. J. McCarthy, D. L. Naone, W. H. Hoogs, T. B. Murray, C. L. Crabbe.

Salutes—Col. Mills, Geo. F. McLeod, C. J. McCarthy.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

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Cannot the very best conditions of the Mainland, so far as climate is concerned, be secured here, so that those with the most moderate means, as well as the rich, can secure them? Cannot these conditions be secured with the least possible interruption to business and the home life?

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But it is the climatic conditions which are most important.

A macadamized road on a low grade from Kahului, or Maalaea Bay, would enable automobiles to convey passengers to this belt at least expense. A quick and cheap transportation from Honolulu to the landing on Maui should be made in five hours at least. A resident of Honolulu, leaving at 7 a. m. should be on the belt at 2 p. m., and the people of the most moderate means should find abundance of accommodation there.

The prospect of creating such a suburb of Honolulu, should not fall into the hands of speculators, but should be undertaken, on behalf of the whole community, under the supreme pressure of the need of preserving the health of those who have lived in the temperate zone. An arrangement which will place a large number of the people of Honolulu, at a very moderate expense, at an altitude of 4000 feet, within seven hours from the time of leaving the place, will solve the problem of preserving the vigor of the Teutonic races on the islands.

NEW PROBLEMS IN PORTO RICO.

One of the unexpected results of the capture of Porto Rico is the ruin of the Catholic churches of the island. Until the date of the capture, the Spanish Government supported those churches. The priests were not respected, but they maintained some control over the people, especially the women. The destruction of Spanish rule carried with it the support of the churches. The 800,000 of inhabitants are relaxing into heathenism. The American Government will not assist the Catholic churches, because it is not the national policy to assist any religion. The Protestant churches of America will undoubtedly send many excellent missionaries to the island, but the people, ignorant and suspicious, will not receive them cordially. If the success of missions in Spain measure the success of missions to

Porto Rico, there will be no encouragement for many years. If the success of Protestant missions among the Spanish residents of New Mexico, also, is a just measure of the success of similar missions in the island, the outlook will not be encouraging.

An able writer on the subject declares that the Catholic Church of America will be the most valuable and efficient force for bringing the people of the island within religious influences.

The colonial rule will gradually establish secular schools, and there will be a demand for a large number of American teachers in these schools. Will instruction be in the Spanish or English language? Can the Federal Government compel the children to learn the English language? In the cases of Louisiana and Florida the transition from the use of the Spanish and French languages to the English was not difficult, owing to the rapid influx of English-speaking people. But there is little room in the island for American settlers.

How are the children of the island to be trained in the principles of self-government? How are the people to be "leavened" with correct ideas of democracy?

An enterprising, thrifty and industrious people would, of their own accord, seek a knowledge of the English language and of American ideas. The Porto Ricans are not enterprising, or thrifty, or industrious.

The problems are many. How will they be solved?

CUBA AND THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The enterprising planters of Louisiana watch and study the reconstruction of the sugar industry of Cuba with the closest interest. For in this industry lies a menace to the sugar industries of Louisiana and Hawaii, as every planter reluctantly admits. One of the most intelligent of these planters has recently visited Cuba, and made a close, and apparently fair, report on the changing conditions of the industry. He reports, as others report, that the industry will not begin to affect the sugar markets of the world until about five years have passed.

One of the most uncertain factors in the estimate of its growth is the political situation. If the Cubans, as an entire community, submit to American rule, and peace prevails, the financial situation will surely improve. Bankrupt estates, and planters and bankers financially crippled, require much time to reconstruct their affairs, and even if American enterprise makes itself felt, it cannot make the progress that it does at home. But the attitude of the Cubans is uncertain. The military commanders are not confident of permanent peace. It cannot be presumed that many thousands of the ignorant population are intelligent enough to understand the real intentions of the American people in occupying the island. Some disturbances must be expected. If they are at all serious, there will be, of course, delay in arranging business affairs.

Even with a population of one and a quarter millions, there will be a deficiency in the labor supply. The majority of native laborers on the island prefer to cultivate small parcels of land as independent proprietors, however small the returns are, because independent cultivators command their own time, and are not overworked.

The Cuban planters are already considering the matter of importing Italian laborers, because the cost of securing them will be small. Whether the Italian Government will permit an emigration remains an open question.

If Cuba is permitted by the United States to be an independent state, it may freely draw on China and Japan for laborers. But the drift of opinion is that it will finally be annexed to the United States, either as a territory, with the prevailing territorial rights, or as a colony, governed by special laws. If annexation takes place, the sugar product will undoubtedly injure the sugar industry of Louisiana and Hawaii.

Should Congress hold Cuba, as a colony, and maintain a discriminating tariff against her, will Congress permit the Cuban planters to freely import labor from any country, or will it extend the immigration laws of the United States to the island?

It is improbable that Congress would discriminate against Cuban sugar, and, at the same time, cut off ASSISTED immigration. Whatever may be said about the present situation of Cuba, the manifest destiny of the island is its annexation to the United States, with a full share in the benefits of the tariff laws. Enterprising men, with capital, will organize a political force which will secure freedom of trade with the Mainland. The spirit and letter of the Constitution, the experience of the people is opposed to internal tariffs. Single interests, like the sugar beet, the tobacco and the fruit, may secure internal tariffs for a while, but in the long run the policy of no internal restriction of trade will prevail.

A FREE HOSPITAL.

A free hospital has become an absolute necessity. Until lately, there was no imperative demand for one, although it would have been quite convenient. The condition of the country since annexation has so changed, it is now necessary. A commercial port, above all other places, requires a free hospital. The care of the sick is now as much of a social necessity as sewerage or prisons. The obligation to take care of the afflicted is no longer a loose one, but a stringent one. Dives cannot permit Lazarus to lie in the streets and trust to the nursing of the dogs.

Although private charity does much, it is an injustice upon those who furnish it, to place an unequal burden upon them. It is the experience of every community that it is not the rich who bear the burden of caring for the sick, but the poor and those whose circumstances bring them into contact with suffering. It has been repeatedly said, in the cities, that the poor carry a burden of caring for the sick out of all proportion to their means, in comparison with the rich.

It becomes the duty of the state to divide the burden equally upon all according to property.

The establishment of several hospitals on these islands, especially one in this city, of the most approved kind, and with the most thorough equipment, could be made with only a slight tax upon the personal property of the islands.

If this plan is not feasible let the Government appropriate 20,000 acres of good cane land, which has now little value, for a sugar plantation, issue stock to the extent of three millions of dollars upon it, turn over the stock to the public for cash capital, and retain one million of the stock as "promoter." This stock, made over to trustees, would establish and endow a free hospital, as well as other charitable institutions. According to some of the social theorists, the state should own and operate quasi-public corporations. A moderate experiment might be made on these lines by the promotion of a sugar corporation, in which the State would represent humanity, as a promoter, and turn the profits over for the general good of all. As a proposition to enrich individuals, there is nothing startling in it. As a proposition to alleviate the miseries of the world, it is indeed rather radical, and is open to the criticism of giving humanity altogether "too much of a good thing."

The free hospital ought to be built quickly, however, because progressive communities build them, and it will hurt our feelings to have tourists point us out as a "backwoods lot" who neglect modern improvements.

WOMEN AND ANIMALS.

In spite of their political disabilities, the women are already a strong political and social force. Their efforts are especially directed on the lines which men have generally neglected. These efforts arouse the moral sense, and are reflected in legislation. The Legislature of the State of Washington, through the influence of women largely, passed a law requiring teachers in the public schools to give three times in each week, instruction in the right treatment of animals. A manual of instruction was required. This was supplied in "Heart Culture," a book written by Miss Emma Page, who is blind. Other compilations have been made by Miss Eddy, in the "Songs of Happy Life," and by Mrs. E. R. Tuttle, who took the prize in the Anglo Prize Recitations.

The Woman's Branch of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received a legacy of \$100,000. The society publishes a journal titled the "Journal of Zoophily," the editor of which is Mrs. Caroline Earl White. It also furnishes in Philadelphia an ambulance for the removal of sick and disabled animals at any hour of the day or night.

The women both in America and in England recognize the value of instruction to young children, and are pressing the literature of mercy to animals upon the schools. Miss Edith Carrington, in England, has prepared several admirable works for the common schools, and the friends of the animals are gradually introducing these books throughout Great Britain.

For many years the women of the large American cities were strangely indifferent to the sufferings of animals. They accepted the traditions which refused any rights to creatures below the rank of human beings, and as the Scriptures gave to such creatures no rights whatsoever it was accepted as a sound doctrine that they had none. But the quicker intelligence and instincts of women developed under liberal education, and they have discovered that Baron Humboldt told the truth when he said that "Cruelty to animals is a characteristic vice of vulgar people," and that another writer also told the truth when he said that "the spirit of cruelty is the deadliest enemy of a higher civilization."

Henry Bergh, the noble apostle of the dumb animals, believed that the

treatment of animals was an infallible measure of the quality of Christianity in men and women; that whenever kind treatment was lacking, or a community was indifferent on the subject, the claim to true piety was, in a large measure, spurious, because, he said, true piety was an unselfish attribute, and considered the rights and privileges of all living things. Like all enthusiasts, he may have entertained extreme views. At least he furnished food for serious thought.

REASSURING ADVICES.

The information relating to the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar interest of the Mainland, and the attitude toward the Hawaiian Islands, of these great capitalistic and political forces, goes to make up by far the most important piece of news that has reached this country since the day that tidings were brought of the passage of the Congressional Joint Resolution of Annexation. The statements certified by men close to the Seats of the Mighty have greater significance than can be realized by a cursory contemplation. What has been the threat of a commercial war that would leave wreck and ruin and almost spoliation in its wake is transformed into the assurance of permanent prosperity and a continuation of enterprise and activity and development in these rich agricultural acres for many years to come. There is witnessed, it might be remarked incidentally, the triumph of a legitimate business effort that has been clouded or menaced to an uncomfortable degree by the grave possibility of such terrible assault as can be launched by but a trust, powerful, far-reaching and relentless. There need no longer be harbored the racking thought that success or failure in the great industry of this mid-Pacific producing center depends upon other than the rational or natural chances of the soil tiller and the manufacturer in any line. Annexation branded everything here with governmental stability. A reinsurance, strong and binding, and more than inspiring permanent confidence is now furnished. Hawaii can bid a farewell to the tremor that is induced and superinduced by the disquieting rumor of tariff tinkering at Washington. It is peculiarly felicitous that this news should come upon the heels of the consummation recently of the plans establishing a number of new and certain sources of labor supply for the cane fields of the islands. That the great refinery and sugar beet interests of the Mainland should become openly friendly to the sugar industry of this country is, after all, but a logical outcome in the moving train of events. Hawaii, always right, ever fair, constantly armed with the friendship of leading publicists of the United States, has in the past been able to avoid such disaster as has been conjured in the great mill of trade rivalry. At times the saving has been by the narrowest margin, but there has always been manifest the ability to cope with combinations of the greatest strength and circumstances of the most discouraging character. It has thus become evident to the whole of the world that the little country, with an inherent element of defensive equipment, is entitled to the place it is now fully granted in the important realm of one of the chief businesses of the age.

ISOLATING THE NATIVES.

In locating the Kamehameha Schools in the suburbs of this city, the experience of those who are the best instructors of youth were not followed. So far as it was the intention of the founder to give instruction to native youth living in the city, it was a practical method of educating those who resided in the city, but it is not desirable in drawing the young away from the rural districts.

Looking at it from the standpoint of the industrial education, the effect of it is to draw the youth to the city, and to keep them there.

The causes which operate to withdraw the whites on the Mainland from the monotony of rural life, and concentrate them in the cities, where they can gratify their gregarious instincts, operate with greater force among the Hawaiians.

In a place where men of many races are found, who are stronger than the natives in character, industry and thrift, the natives should be excluded from competition so far as it is possible for it to be done lawfully and by intelligent supervision. This is generally conceded. To educate them in city schools it simply to make them abandon country life.

The failure of the natives to develop their homesteads on Hawaii is due largely to the fact that in the changed conditions, they have drifted to the town, and no adequate means have been taken by the philanthropists to keep them upon the soil. The young people have had a taste of city life, and prefer it to the isolation of the country life. Even a thorough industrial education in agriculture given in city schools will not overcome the stronger desire to pick up a living in the city

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WELLS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

The natives will not go back to the rural districts, unless driven by hunger, or by the attractions of a country life which they are now powerless to create. Their kulanas were valuable only as they were supplied with water. These have been largely absorbed by the plantations, and were isolated.

Only the selection of the best quality of land, by kindly hands, who were willing to lay out districts in which the natives could settle, and an abundance of water supplied by philanthropic capital, could meet the crisis caused by the crowding races. This has not been done.

"Although the great opportunity for restoring the native race passed away in the sale of that isolated tract of land, ideal for the purpose, on the island of Molokai, it is still possible to gather together in several spots a few small native communities, place them within the right environment and prevent their further decline. But it cannot be done by treating the native as if he was the descendant of the Puritan, and instead of giving him amusements, cramming him with dry theological literature which even now the later children of the Puritans reject with disgust.

A beneficent despot, in the years gone by, would have gathered the natives together, as they decreased in numbers, into groups in the valleys where the environment was most favorable, and the friction of the stronger races was the least, and, above all things, forbidden the young men and women from tasting the city life; the city life which is the sore spot, confessedly, in European and American civilization, and which has been, and is now, rank poison to the natives.

When the famous school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, was founded a few years ago, by the John C. Green trust, it was determined before all things that it should not be placed near any city or town, because the experience of all educators has been that the influences of cities and towns were demoralizing to young students. As such be the fact with the hardy Anglo-Saxon race, then the same conditions with the native race must work greater injury to it. That they have is unquestionably true.

SUGAR REFINERS WILL CONSOLIDATE.

Indications of an Early Union of Several Great Interests.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Record tomorrow will say: That negotiations are in progress looking toward a mammoth sugar consolidation is now admitted by one of the men most interested. These stories have been circulated at various times, remote and recent, but nothing confirmatory has been obtainable. It is now asserted that the deal on hand at present is in tangible shape, but it is real enough to have necessitated conferences in New York and the plans are now under consideration by the executives concerned.

From the widely different sources to-day came reports of an independent union of the American Sugar Refining Company with the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with the subsequent absorption, by purchase or otherwise, of the plants offered by the Arbuckle interests and the Doehner refineries, with perhaps other competing plants. "I can say nothing definite at this time," said one of the head men of the recent conferences. "I am in a confidential position with reference to the matter. But I am at liberty to say there is a good deal more in the reports of a consolidation of sugar interests than is generally credited. Negotiations are in progress on the general lines indicated, but I cannot speak more specifically."

REED RESIGNS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The Argus this morning says that Speaker Reed's resignation has been sent to Governor Powers, and it is to be presented at the next meeting of the Governor and council.

TWELVE ITALIAN CARDINALS.

ROME, June 8.—It is officially announced that the Pope, at a secret consistory on June 19th, will create twelve Italian cardinals.

FOR THE FOURTH

Citizens Agree It Shall Be Made a Glorious Day.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Fireworks—Parade—Ball—General and Sub-committees Named—Speeches—To Work at Once.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An 1899 Fourth of July celebration for Honolulu is assured. At the meeting of representative men of the city last evening in the Drill Shed it was so decided. The vote was unanimous. All thought that of all years this should be the one when the nation's natal day should be made a grand event. Nothing will be lacking in the celebration. There will be something to appeal to all tastes. A parade, literary exercises, sports, fireworks and a grand ball, all will go to make up the fête.

The meeting was called to order in the Drill Shed at 7:30 o'clock. Geo. W. Smith was appointed chairman and B. H. Wright secretary. On motion the chair was empowered to appoint a general committee of twenty-one, this committee to have power to add to its number. This committee as it now stands entire is as follows:

G. W. Smith, chairman; B. H. Wright, secretary; W. O. Smith, treasurer; J. A. Kennedy, C. J. McCarthy, W. E. Fisher, J. B. Atherton, J. W. Pratt, C. J. Falk, P. C. Jones, J. H. Soper, C. L. Crabbe, G. W. R. King, L. T. Kenake, T. McCanta Stewart, F. L. Hoogs, T. B. Murray, C. A. Graham, J. K. Brown, D. L. Naone, J. K. Kaulukou, W. C. Achi, Samuel Parker, J. W. Jones, Geo. F. McLeod, W. R. Farrington, W. H. Hoogs, A. V. Genn, A. M. Brown, Geo. Ashley, W. P. Boyd, Consul W. Haywood, Commissioner H. M. Sewall, Commander Merry, Col. Mills, J. H. Fisher, Theo. Hoffman, E. R. Stackable, J. E. Grossman.

In response to a general call W. O. Smith addressed the meeting. In a few stirring remarks he told why Honolulu should celebrate. He dwelt upon the glorious future of the islands and the necessity of a go-ahead, progressive spirit. The age for slurrism is past. The shipping and commerce is increasing steadily, but the real advance is yet to come. As Lord Berosford said, there is no reason why Honolulu should not be not only one of the great, but also one of the important ports of the world. The islands are now a part of the United States. This is the first Fourth of July that this can be said. By all means a celebration should be had.

J. K. Brown, United States Chinese Inspector, said that the great thing Honolulu and the islands needed was advertising. A monster Fourth of July celebration would tend to let people know where we are and that the Hawaiian Islands form a part of the United States.

The general meeting then adjourned. The general committee members remained to transact further business. J. A. Kennedy wanted to know whether or not it was intended to have a parade. The cost of this feature is quite an item. Besides the time left is short and it requires much labor to prepare a parade.

C. J. McCarthy thought that by all means there should be a parade. It is a good educator for the children, and a Fourth of July celebration without a parade is not complete in the eyes of most people. If anything should be sacrificed let it be the ball.

J. W. Pratt was in favor of a ball. Most of the younger set would be disappointed if the ball were omitted. The best way would be to have everything. G. W. R. King agreed with Mr. Pratt, and thought it best to have all the features. Sufficient money could be easily obtained.

W. O. Smith thought it wise to have everything, but still the matter should not be overdone. The fireworks are a necessary feature as they add greatly to the enjoyment of the great mass of people. The parade also should be had. He believed with Mr. King that there was plenty of money available for all purposes.

A discussion then ensued regarding fireworks. It seems that it will be impossible to get a proper display in time from San Francisco. However, there is chance that this may yet be done. There is a comparatively small amount already on hand in the city. This includes a few pieces left over from last year. On motion it was finally decided that J. A. Kennedy and C. A. Graham be appointed a committee to investigate the local supply and the chance of getting more from San Francisco before the Fourth. This committee is to report at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce at noon tomorrow.

The following committees were then appointed: Literary—W. R. Farrington, J. A. Kennedy, H. M. Sewall, J. K. Brown, T. McCanta Stewart, J. L. Kaulukou, F. L. Hoogs.

Finance—W. O. Smith, T. F. Lansing, P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, Andrew Brown and J. H. Fisher.

Ball—Dr. M. E. Grossman, W. P. Boyd, C. J. Falk, J. H. Soper, Will E. Fisher, Samuel Parker, C. A. Graham, B. H. Wright, W. C. Achi, Commander Merry.

Decoration—G. W. R. King, Theo. Hoffman, C. L. Crabbe.

Parade—J. W. Jones, C. J. McCarthy, W. G. Ashley, C. L. Crabbe.

Sports—C. J. McCarthy, D. L. Naone, W. H. Hoogs, T. B. Murray, C. L. Crabbe.

Salutes—Col. Mills, Geo. F. McLeod, C. J. McCarthy.

OFF FOR FRANCE.

Prisoner Dreyfus Leaves
Ile du Diabie.

Sends Greeting to His Wife—His
Demeanor on Learning a New
Trial Was Granted.

PARIS, June 7.—Mme. Dreyfus has received the following telegram from her husband:

"Leave Friday. Await with joy the moment when I kiss you."

PORT DE FRANCE (Island of Martinique), June 7.—Dispatches from Cayenne say all efforts to interview Dreyfus have been futile. He is now under the guard of Capt. Caouche of the gendarmerie and four gendarmes. The prisoner is apparently in good health, but seems to be fatigued. The verdict of the Court of Cassation, granting a new trial, has caused a very favorable impression here and in French Guiana.

Capt. Dreyfus will only resume his uniform of an artillery Captain on debarking from the French cruiser *Stax* at Brest. Since the gendarmes under Capt. Caouche, in the name of the military authority, have accepted the custody of the prisoner, the *Ile du Diabie* has been withdrawn from the control of the prison administration and by a decree of M. Moutette, Governor of Cayenne, has been declared military territory.

Capt. Dreyfus has responded to the telegram of congratulations from his wife, expressing his great joy in the thought that he will soon embrace her, their children and the members of the Dreyfus family again. This prospect alone seems to concern him. At all events there was not a word in the dispatch on the subject of the new trial. His face, after the first manifestations of joy at the moment when he received the notification of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, resumed an aspect of tranquillity and impassivity, nor has he since betrayed any sign of either joy or anxiety.

For Omaha Exposition.

Secretary Logan, who is getting together the Hawaiian exhibit for the Omaha Exposition, reports that progress is being made. The subscriptions so far have not reached the amount set down in the original estimate of expenses. Unless the other islands come up in good shape the Quintette Club and the coffee stand will have to be foregone. Mr. Logan earnestly desires that all persons who have articles for contribution to the exhibit will notify him as soon as possible in order that the exhibit may be put into shape. He will probably leave in the first part of July, and Governor Cleghorn will go later.

More Transports Coming.

The work of preparing the Sheridan for sea is progressing as rapidly as possible in San Francisco, but it will be some time before her boilers are ready for another test by the Government inspectors. Meanwhile the question of rechartering the City of Puebla, Zealandia and Valencia is still unsettled. Government officials attached to the quartermaster's department in San Francisco last week made a survey of the Valencia and took careful measure of her cargo carrying capacity. She may be engaged to carry supplies for the army of occupation in the Philippines.

IN SAMOA.

Rebels Surrender 1800 Guns Aboard the U. S. S. Badger.

APIA, Samoa, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z., June 6.—Malletoa and Tamasese have visited the members of the Samoan Commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither of them was recognized as king.

Mataafa blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The Commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king, but expressed his willingness to disarm his followers, and leave the matter in the hands of the Commission.

The Germans acted for the first time in many months with the representatives of the other powers and have officially sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the Commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27th as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of time until today, when he surrendered 1800 guns on board the Badger. The Malletoas are now disarmed.

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—It is reported here tonight that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed twenty-eight men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges, about twenty-eight miles west of Little Rock, on the line of the Choctaw and Memphis Railway.

now under construction from Little Rock to Howell. A large force of graders has been engaged in grading the road through the pass, and, according to the report, it was a part of this force of men that was caught under the falling earth.

GENERAL KING DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, Brigadier General Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect August 2d.

TROUBLE FEARED IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 8.—It is reported here that the old revolutionary party in Cuba is again in a state of activity, and that, unless there are assurances of independence, there will be a movement toward the formation of a revolution. It is said that plotting rebels are already laying plans for operations, and that among other things it is intended to first destroy all property belonging to foreigners.

AT A THIRD PLAY

Presentation of the Winter's Tale.

A Large and Appreciative Audience—Fine Art Throughout—Next of the Series.

The third Shakespearean recital of the series was given at the Y. M. C. A. last night. Mrs. Williams rendered "The Winter's Tale" in a manner that came up to the high standard set in the previous entertainments. The attendance was large and representative as has been the rule so far. The stage had been prettily decorated by artistic hands, it being hidden under a mass of malle and ferns.

Everyone was charmed with Mrs. Williams' interpretation of the great poet's characters forming the romantic comedy, "A Winter's Tale." The vocal, facial and other impersonating attributes were so in harmony with each other and the lines that all easily followed Mrs. Williams throughout the entire reading. Not only was the portrayal of the leading parts well sustained, but also the minor parts were brought out so that they too might be appreciated. The jealous rage of King Leontes as he imagines that his wife, the Queen, has proven false through the attentions of Leontes' guest, the King of Bohemia, together with all the ensuing complications, were superbly delineated. As before, not only the wonderful memory and versatility of interpretation, but also the charming personality of Mrs. Williams herself elicited expressions of admiration. With a manner that equalled her art she held the audience interested and alert for two hours. The lucid introduction of the work added greatly to the understanding of the hearers, and was given in a manner in harmony with her rendition of the poem itself.

The next recital will be given Monday evening, when Mr. Williams will appear in "The Tempest."

Meyer-Erriemann.

There was a quite brilliant wedding last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, in Punahou. Mr. A. W. Meyer and Miss Charlotte Erriemann were made man and wife. The beautiful grounds and magnificent residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham were specially decorated for the occasion. The lawn was lighted with Japanese lanterns. After the marriage ceremony there was a reception of two hours, during which many prominent people called to offer congratulations.

Not to Start.

McManus, the new owner of the race horse Wela ka Hao, announced yesterday that he did not intend to start the big pacer in the probable free-for-all on July 4. This is because Mr. McManus is under contract to handle Loupe for the season, and would not enter his own horse against another entrusted to his care. McManus remarked that he would be willing to drive Wela ka Hao a couple of exhibition miles.

Kapiolani-Waikiki, June 16, 1:40 a. m.—The condition of the Queen Dowager is even hopeful. She rested well all night, and seems much better and stronger.

Letters received from the States tell that Rev. Chas. M. Hyde is in better condition physically than for a long time. His health was much improved by both the voyage to San Francisco and the railway trip over the continent.

Wm. F. Cunningham has gone out of the racing business. Yesterday he sold Our Boy, or Wela ka Hao as is his Hawaiian name. The purchaser was W. T. McManus, who drove Loupe to victory in the free-for-all last Monday. The price paid was \$1000 for horse and entire outfit.

RT. REV. VISITOR.

Bishop Thompson of Mississippi is Called.

Asked to Come to Hawaii as Guest of the Episcopians—An Association Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Church Defense and Extension Association, the local Episcopal organization, took place at Harmony hall last evening. It was largely attended by the laity and clergy of the Anglican church here.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Rain Walker, Rev. Tin Yet, of St. Peter's Chapel; Col. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Rev. J. Osborne, of St. Clement's church, and Mrs. Osborne; Mr. Kitts, of Iolani College; Sister Albertina, of St. Andrew's Priory; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mossman, John Effinger, Mrs. Nawahi, Mr. and Mrs. Tom May, Yap See Young, E. K. Nahaolelua, Miss Patton, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mist, Geo. S. Harris, P. H. Dodge, R. A. Jordan, E. W. Jordan, James Wakefield and many others, representing the different churches of the Anglican communion in the city.

A communication was read from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as follows:

May 10, 1899.
Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt by the Queen of a petition praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause that the Church in England release all jurisdiction over the Church in Hawaii. By Her Majesty's command the petition has been sent to the Prime Minister for transmission to the Archbishop of Canterbury. I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR BYRE,
The Secretary of the Church Defense and Extension Association of Hawaii.

Another communication was as follows:

I. The Sanctuary.
Westminster, S. W.

Dear Sir:—By direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th of March and to state that his Grace is in communication with the authorities of the American Church and that when he has received a reply to these communications your letter shall be fully dealt with.

Yours faithfully,
HARVEY U. SEE,
G. S. Harris, Esq., President Church Defense Assn. of Hawaii.

The Association resolved to invite the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, to Hawaii as a guest of the Association and the Episcopal church in general. A Letter of Credit covering all his expenses will accompany the invitation and the Bishop will be entertained by all churches without regard to past differences.

A number of applications for membership were filed and the meeting adjourned until the next regular monthly meeting on the third Wednesday in July.

FUNSTON OF KANSAS.

Geewhiz,
What a fighter that Funston is!
Funston of Kansas; he
Who, over yonder across the sea,
Out Philippine way.
Three times a day
Grabs a gun
And starts the reels on a run;
And he'll fight
At night,
Or morning or evening or noon,
Or December or June,
Or any old time; he
Lives on fighting. See?
Eats it, sleeps with it, drinks it,
Thinks it,
But never talks it; just does it.
Whoop!

And he's got a scoop
On the foe.
He doesn't know
What it is not to go
After a reb when one's in sight
Day or night.
And he'll swim a river
Without a shiver,
Through a volley of shot
That will make the water hot!
He's always in front, where
The circumambient air
Is chuck full of lead,
But he keeps his head,
And in a minute or two
He's beating a hullabaloo
On the reb's coattails.
He never falls
And he doesn't know
What it is to go slow.
Of all the fighters, trained or raw,
Funston's the fightin'est they ever saw
Out in the Philippines, and
He's keeping right at it, hand over hand.

Kansas has her weaknesses; she may
Want to make currency out of hay,
And may think a gold dollar or two
Is a regular 15 to 1 hoodoo,
And she may grow whiskers on Populists' chins,
But Funston covers a multitude of sins.

Funston of Kansas; him
That's a dandy Jim
In all kinds of scraps
With the Malay yaps;
Funston of Kansas; let the cheers
Of the present and all of the future
years
Be given for him; let his name
Be high in the soldiers' temple of fame;
Funston of Kansas; he is great,
The glory and pride of the Sundowner
State.

All Bushmen

Use it

For Cleansing the Blood
it has no Equal.

We give below the portrait and testimonials of Mr. Granger Ward of Brisbane, Queensland.



"Some years ago while in America I had fever and ague. It left me in a very weak state and quite done up. I took some of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and it soon put me to rights and my strength returned. I can safely recommend it to others. While in the bush of this country I had an attack of scurvy but I soon got free of this complaint by using the same remedy. For cleansing the blood and for eruptions of the skin I do not think it can be beat. All the bushmen use it."

For Constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and see the effect.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Ewa \$20 shares will now come on apace.
Sugar, 4 11-16; strong, tending upward. This is an advance of 1-16.

W. L. Hopper and Mrs. Hopper and child are home from San Francisco. Word comes contradicting idle rumors of the illness and death of Liliuokalani.

Alex. M. Atherton, the medical student, has come to the Islands to spend his vacation.

A. L. Castle has returned from the States and will enter Oahu college at the fall term.
Robt. L. Scott is negotiating for some first class theatrical attractions for Honolulu.

Reports are that the Oahu plantation mill is doing more satisfactory work every day.

Oahu plantation stock is still one of the strongest securities on the San Francisco market.

Attorney General Henry E. Cooper has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim.

The Heanani and Myrtle boat crews are down now to earnest training for the preliminary brushes on July 4.

Mrs. Riemeisneider will leave shortly for the Mainland, on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. George Dole.

Judge Stanley has gone to Maui to assist Judge Kalua with the Circuit Court calendar under consideration at Wailuku.

McChesney & Sons have installed a new coffee roaster in their warehouse. It has electric power and a capacity of 4000 pounds daily.

A note from San Francisco is to the effect that a Makaweli option is to be handled this time by Edward Pollitz and other members of the Big Four.

The San Francisco Chronicle has a saffron story to the effect that the remains of the late King Lunalilo were stolen from the tomb some years ago.

Nearly all of the pastors who came from the other islands to attend the meetings of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association have returned to their homes.

The Heanani Yacht and Boat Club is now entirely free from debt and to celebrate the disappearance of the mortgage there will soon be a house warming.

Mrs. Kuaea, widow of the late Rev. Moses Kuaea, a former pastor of the Kaunakapili church, died on Sunday.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINA	JUNE 16
DORIC	JUNE 24
NIPPON MARU	JULY 4
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 12
COPTIC	JULY 21
AMERICA MARU	JULY 29
CITY OF PEKING	AUG. 8
GAELIC	AUG. 16
CHINA	SEPT. 1
DORIC	SEPT. 9

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU	JUNE 16
RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 24
COPTIC	JUNE 27
AMERICA MARU	JULY 4
CITY OF PEKING	JULY 14
GAELIC	JULY 21
CHINA	AUG. 1
DORIC	AUG. 8
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 9
COPTIC	SEPT. 12

For general information apply to

H. HOOKFELD & Co., L'd.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

TIME TABLE
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—1899—

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Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamae and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OFF FOR FRANCE

Prisoner Dreyfus Leaves Ile du Diable.

Sends Greeting to His Wife — His Demeanor on Learning a New Trial Was Granted.

PARIS, June 7.—Mme. Dreyfus has received the following telegram from her husband:

"Leave Friday. Await with joy the moment when I kiss you."

PORT DE FRANCE (Island of Martinique), June 7.—Dispatches from Cayenne say all efforts to interview Dreyfus have been futile. He is now under the guard of Capt. Cacouche of the gendarmerie and four gendarmes. The prisoner is apparently in good health, but seems to be fatigued. The verdict of the Court of Cassation, granting a new trial, has caused a very favorable impression here and in French Guiana.

Capt. Dreyfus will only resume his uniform of an artillery Captain on debarking from the French cruiser *Stax* at Brest. Since the gendarmes under Capt. Cacouche, in the name of the military authority, have accepted the custody of the prisoner, the Ile du Diable has been withdrawn from the control of the prison administration and by a decree of M. Moutette, Governor of Cayenne, has been declared military territory.

Capt. Dreyfus has responded to the telegram of congratulations from his wife, expressing his great joy in the thought that he will soon embrace her, their children and the members of the Dreyfus family again. This prospect alone seems to concern him. At all events there was not a word in the dispatch on the subject of the new trial. His face, after the first manifestations of joy at the moment when he received the notification of the judgment of the Court of Cassation, resumed an aspect of tranquillity and impassivity, nor has he since betrayed any sign of either joy or anxiety.

For Omaha Exposition.

Secretary Logan, who is getting together the Hawaiian exhibit for the Omaha Exposition, reports that progress is being made. The subscriptions so far have not reached the amount set down in the original estimate of expenses. Unless the other islands come up in good shape the Quintette Club and the coffee stand will have to be foregone. Mr. Logan earnestly desires that all persons who have articles for contribution to the exhibit will notify him as soon as possible in order that the exhibit may be put into shape. He will probably leave in the first part of July, and Governor Cleghorn will go later.

More Transports Coming

The work of preparing the Sheridan for sea is progressing as rapidly as possible in San Francisco, but it will be some time before her boilers are ready for another test by the Government inspectors. Meanwhile the question of rechartering the City of Puebla, Zealandia and Valencia is still unsettled. Government officials attached to the quartermaster's department in San Francisco last week made a survey of the Valencia and took careful measure of her cargo carrying capacity. She may be engaged to carry supplies for the army of occupation in the Philippines.

IN SAMOA.

Rebels Surrender 1800 Guns Aboard the U. S. S. Badger.

APIA, Samoa, May 31, via Auckland, N. Z., June 6.—Malleton and Tamasese have visited the members of the Samoan Commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither of them was recognized as king.

Mataafa blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The Commissioners informed him that they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king, but expressed his willingness to disarm his followers, and leave the matter in the hands of the Commission.

The Germans acted for the first time in many months with the representatives of the other powers and have officially sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the Commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27th as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of time until today, when he surrendered 1800 guns on board the Badger. The Malletons are now disarmed.

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—It is reported here tonight that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed twenty-eight men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges, about twenty-eight miles west of Little Rock, on the line of the Choctaw and Memphis Railway.

now under construction from Little Rock to Howett. A large force of graders has been engaged in grading the road through the pass, and, according to the report, it was a part of this force of men that was caught under the falling earth.

GENERAL KING DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By direction of the President, Brigadier General Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect August 2d.

TROUBLE FEARED IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 8.—It is reported here that the old revolutionary party in Cuba is again in a state of activity, and that, unless there are assurances of independence, there will be a movement toward the formation of a revolution. It is said that plotting rebels are already laying plans for operations, and that among other things it is intended to first destroy all property belonging to foreigners.

AT A THIRD PLAY

Presentation of the Winter's Tale.

A Large and Appreciative Audience—Fine Art Throughout—Next of the Series.

The third Shakespearean recital of the series was given at the Y. M. C. A. last night. Mrs. Williams rendered "The Winter's Tale" in a manner that came up to the high standard set in the previous entertainments. The attendance was large and representative as has been the rule so far. The stage had been prettily decorated by artistic hands, it being hidden under a mass of malle and ferns.

Everyone was charmed with Mrs. Williams' interpretation of the great poet's characters forming the romantic comedy, "A Winter's Tale." The vocal, facial and other impersonating attributes were so in harmony with each other and the lines that all easily followed Mrs. Williams throughout the entire reading. Not only was the portrayal of the leading parts well sustained, but also the minor parts were brought out so that they too might be appreciated. The jealous rage of King Leontes as he imagines that his wife, the Queen, has proven false through the attentions of Leontes' guest, the King of Bohemia, together with all the ensuing complications, were superbly delineated. As before, not only the wonderful memory and versatility of interpretation, but also the charming personality of Mrs. Williams herself elicited expressions of admiration. With a manner that equalled her art she held the audience interested and alert for two hours. The lucid introduction of the work added greatly to the understanding of the hearers, and was given in a manner in harmony with her rendition of the poem itself.

The next recital will be given Monday evening, when Mr. Williams will appear in "The Tempest."

Meyer-Erison.

There was a quite brilliant wedding last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, in Punaohu. Mr. A. W. Meyer and Miss Charlotte Erison were made man and wife. The beautiful grounds and magnificent residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham were specially decorated for the occasion. The lawn was lighted with Japanese lanterns. After the marriage ceremony there was a reception of two hours, during which many prominent people called to offer congratulations.

Not to Start.

McManus, the new owner of the race horse Wela ka Hao, announced yesterday that he did not intend to start the big pacer in the probable free-for-all on July 4. This is because Mr. McManus is under contract to handle Loupe for the season, and would not enter his own horse against another entrusted to his care. McManus remarked that he would be willing to drive Wela ka Hao a couple of exhibition miles.

Kapiolani—Waikiki, June 16, 1:40 a. m.—The condition of the Queen Dowager is even hopeful. She rested well all night, and seems much better and stronger.

Letters received from the States tell that Rev. Chas. M. Hyde is in better condition physically than for a long time. His health was much improved by both the voyage to San Francisco and the railway trip over the continent.

Wm. F. Cunningham has gone out of the racing business. Yesterday he sold Our Boy, or Wela ka Hao as is his Hawaiian name. The purchaser was W. T. McManus, who drove Loupe to victory in the free-for-all last Monday. The price paid was \$1000 for horse and entire outfit.

RT. REV. VISITOR

Bishop Thompson of Mississippi is Called.

Asked to Come to Hawaii as Guest of the Episcopalians—An Association Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Church Defense and Extension Association, the local Episcopal organization, took place at Harmony hall last evening. It was largely attended by the laity and clergy of the Anglican church here.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Rain Walker, Rev. Tin Yet, of St. Peter's Chapel; Col. and Mrs. J. H. Soper, Rev. J. Osborne, of St. Clement's church, and Mrs. Osborne; Mr. Kitts, of Iolani College; Sister Albertina, of St. Andrew's Priory; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mossman, John Effinger, Mrs. Nawahi, Mr. and Mrs. Tom May, Yap See Young, E. K. Nahaolelua, Miss Patton, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. M. Mist, Geo. S. Harris, P. H. Dodge, R. A. Jordan, E. W. Jordan, James Wakefield and many others, representing the different churches of the Anglican communion in the city.

A communication was read from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as follows:

Windor Castle.

May 10, 1899.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt by the Queen of a petition praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause that the Church in England release all jurisdiction over the Church in Hawaii. By Her Majesty's command the petition has been sent to the Prime Minister for transmission to the Archbishop of Canterbury. I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR BYRE, The Secretary of the Church Defense and Extension Association of Hawaii.

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1. The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W.

18 May, 1899.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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after a lingering illness. The funeral took place Monday.

S. N. Castle, son of Mrs. Harriet Castle-Coleman, was an arrival by the S. S. China.

The Honolulu Tobacco Co. just received a fine fresh shipment of Key West cigars direct from Havana.

L. A. Thurston is still ill at his home, but is trying to pull himself together to leave for the States by the Rio tomorrow.

Broker Edward Pollitz is arranging to be in Honolulu in a very short time now. He and his friends have lately bought heavily of Oahu plantation stock.

The China left a day too soon to bring news of the big prize fight, Champion Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, a giant young aspirant, were the contestants.

The papers of the coast had a big story in the reported abduction of Belamy Storer, the new Minister to Spain. Mr. Storer had stopped on his journey for a rest.

A limited number of shares in the Hawaiian Dry Goods Association (Temple of Fashion) are for sale at the par value of \$5 a share. Apply to the secretary, M. Hanani.

Mills College, the only chartered woman's college in California. Terms for board, etc., moderate. Write for a circular. Mrs. C. T. Mills, Mills College P. O., California.

The first annual reunion of the alumni of the Kamehameha Girls' school will be held on the evening of the 23rd inst. at the school. Invitations have been issued.

Maj. Purdy, recently U. S. A. paymaster here and E. M. Boyd, formerly with the San Francisco Chronicle, are here to take positions in the First American Bank of Hawaii.

The wedding of Professor W. E. Sharp and Amelia Capelli, (Myrtle Graham), will occur at midnight, June 17 at 714 Fort street, in the presence of a few friends and invited guests.

Onomea sugar stock has been a trifle weak on the coast for the reason that the monthly dividend was expected to be 35 cents a share and is 30. Some of the other stocks dropped slightly in sympathy with Onomea.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE, Honolulu, H. I., June 15, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK, Price Paid, Val, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask

McBryde & Co., Ltd., 1,000,000 100 100 100 100

American Assurance, 100,000 100 100 100 100

W. L. Hopper, 100,000 100 100 100 100

W. L. Hopper, 100,000 100 100 100 100

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GALIC AUG. 8
CHINA AUG. 16
DORIC SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 9
COPTIC SEPT. 12

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GALIC JULY 29
CHINA AUG. 8
DORIC AUG. 16
NIPPON MARU AUG. 25
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 2
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A CALL TO LABOR

People Urged to Aid Foreign Mission Enterprise.

REV. D. J. BINGHAM'S APPEAL

One of the Philippine Islands Mentioned—Question of Expansion Strongly Presented.

The opening exercises of the Foreign Mission Rally at Central Union Church, Sunday morning, at 10:50 were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. He then introduced the chairman of the committee on Foreign Missions of the Hawaiian Board, the Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., stating that the remaining exercises would be conducted by him in behalf of the Hawaiian Board. Dr. Bingham at once invited the congregation to unite with the choir in singing "Watchman, tell us of the night."

After the singing he made a statement of the object of the meeting in the following words:

"The main object of the exercises of this morning is to deepen the interest of each one of us in the great work given to the Church of Christ in His last command, 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.'"

A special object is the interesting of the young people of this congregation in that department of the work of the Hawaiian Board which is popularly and technically called "Foreign Missions," the evangelization of heathen tribes inhabiting islands of the Pacific, North of the Equator. I say North of the Equator, for there has been a long understanding between the American Board, with which we co-operate, and the London Missionary Society, that the latter are to care for the islands South of the Equator.

All the methods of this morning which may be used to awaken such an interest may not, perhaps, commend themselves to every one present; but let it be charitably borne in mind that it is not the intention to glorify either the Board or any of its agents; but to impart vividly such information as shall directly tend to encourage God's people to go forward in the conquest of the isles of the sea for Christ by the further use of methods, more or less familiar, of the Hawaiian Board which has been for so many years the almoner of your gifts for the conversion of the heathen.

To further this object, we would have you to come into closer sympathy with, and to a better knowledge of, the Board and its agents; and so the officers have, at my request, taken seats on the platform, the members on my left, and the returned missionaries on my right. The Board is elected in three classes by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, now in session in this city. We meet monthly. At our annual meeting held last Friday evening, we re-affirmed a resolution, previously adopted, directly bearing on the object of this meeting, of which I wish especially to speak later.

At this point the chairman introduced Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., in the following words:

"We will now listen to the sermon on Foreign Missions by the Rev. Dr. Bishop, whom you all know, the able editor of 'The Friend.' He is Chairman of our committee on Home Missions, but he is so interested in Foreign Missions that we can trust him to inspire your hope in their final successful issue."

Dr. Bishop preached from Isaiah 52:7, having for his theme, "Publish good tidings." At the close of the sermon Dr. Bingham said:

"At my ordination in 1856 to labor in the service of the American Board in Micronesia, on which occasion my father gave me the charge, I was permitted to read, before the chanting of the same by the choir, some lines written by a Mr. Edward Howe. I know not when or where, but they were expressive of my emotions at that hour, and continue to be to the present time. Hoping that these lines may touch some young heart and lead it to a more entire missionary consecration to Christ, I will again read them. They will then be chanted by the choir. They will be assisted by Rev. Louis Mitchell, a Foreign Missionary of the Hawaiian Board to the Gilbert Islands."

After the chant the Chairman went on to say: In furtherance of the object of this meeting we would be glad to call attention to all the Foreign Work which the Board has done in the past, through its eighty-two missionaries, men and women; but the shortness of the time will compel us to pass unnoticed their efforts to evangelize the Marshes through the labors of the eighteen who have been sent into that field since 1853; nor can we speak of the early labors of the seven in the Caroline Islands, and the sixteen in the Marshall Islands, where none are laboring now. We are compelled to content ourselves with a review of the results of the principal Foreign work of the Board, that of the evangelization of the Gilbert Islands, through forty-three missionaries (two of these formerly in the Marshall Islands). Instead of taking the twenty minutes which are available for giving you this review myself, I am glad to give the time to some of that people who surely can furnish you with a number of pertinent facts, and perhaps in a way to fix some of them in your memory."

It may not be known to all of you that a Gilbertese Sabbath School is held every Sunday morning in the lecture room of the North Pacific Missionary Institute, where for so long a time Dr. Hyde and his associates have been laboring to raise up Hawaiian pastors and missionaries. This school has kindly consented to help us. In order to aid them in representing the way in which they have risen from the horrible pit and mire of heathenism to a plane of Christian civilization not to be despised, they are now bringing a symbolic ladder of ten rungs, a stepping stone, as it were, to "Jacob's Ladder." As they enter, singing in Gilbertese "The Gospel Ship is Sailing," you will see the bottom of the ladder standing in mire, symbolic of their former condition; at the top a miniature plain, symbolic of a Gilbertese Christian civilization, on which are a cross, a church, a school-house, a store, a court-house and a jail. How they climbed this ladder they will try to show you."

Upon their arrival in our midst fifteen questions will be asked them by their leader, whose wife is a Gilbert Islander, but he himself a native of the Tokelau cluster. Several of the questions will be answered in concert in Gilbertese in single sentences. Translations and fuller answers to most of the questions will be read from papers which they have in their hands, written in English for them."

After the entrance of the Gilbert Islanders the following questions and answers were given:

Of what nationality are you?
We are Gilbert Islanders, representatives of a people numbering some thirty thousand, dwelling on eighteen low coral islands lying on the equator, some two thousand miles southwest of Honolulu, as you may see on this map before you."

For what object have you come before this congregation?
We desire to aid the Hawaiian Board in their efforts today to increase your interest in the duty of preaching the Gospel to every creature by showing you some of the results of their attempt to elevate our people, through the blessing of God, from barbarism to a fair degree of Christian civilization."

What was the condition of your people when the missionaries first came to reside among you in 1857?
It was most pitiable. We were savages, living in wretchedness and poverty, our annual exports not exceeding \$3 per capita, and these expended mainly in purchasing tobacco, rum, guns and powder. Multitudes of our men and boys, and even our girls to the age of ten or twelve, often wore no clothing whatever, and our women from highest to lowest only wore the riri, a specimen of which you see on the woman who stands near me. The riri is a coconut leaf fringe which will not bear washing."

Our houses generally had no sides. We sat and slept on mats on the ground. We ate fish, coconuts, pandanus, papai (a species of coarse taro, the Hawaiian apple). We were not cannibals, nor did we eat mice, but we did eat lice. Our mode of the care of the bodies of our dead would not bear description before you; it was most loathsome. Our widows, prompted by affection, often carried with them the skulls of their husbands. We worshipped false gods, mostly rude stones set up in the sand. The wooden idol which you see in the hand of my neighbor is a missionary trophy which our teacher procured on Marakei, in 1860. We were exceedingly superstitious, dark-minded, ignorant, without the knowledge of reading and writing, without books; yea, so ignorant that we robbed one of the first mails to arrive for the missionaries on Apaiang, distributing the letters and papers among ourselves, and some of us even eating them, having mixed them with coconut molasses, thinking them to be food from foreign lands. We were without the knowledge of the true God. We were in perishing need of the great salvation of Christ, for, as Paul truly says of such heathen as we were, we were more or less filled with all "unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whisperers, backbiters, despisers, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful," and, I might add, often very abusive of our wives."

How did you treat the missionaries in those early days?
Many of our people treated them kindly, some with indifference, and a few with marked barbarity. The king of Apaiang, whose coat of mail I now have on, very cordially welcomed the missionaries when they came to his shores and slept by the little cottage which had been brought on the "Morning Star," while it was being put up, lest thieves should carry off the lumber. He was slain in battle three months later."

We are greatly ashamed to say that after a residence of missionaries among us for eleven years, one of our number shot Rev. Mr. Mahoa in Mr. Bingham's house, and later on some of our people tore down the house and carried off the boards for building war canoes. They also destroyed Mr. Kanoa's house near by and the printing house, the school house, and the church, and rifled the grave of the first born son of one of our teachers, scattering the little bones to the four winds. But they do not do such things now."

Tell us, then, what is the present condition of your people?
We claim to be a Christian people. Churches have been established on almost every island of the group. The last island has been provided with teachers. School houses are numerous. Under British rule attendance at school is compulsory; there are judges, policemen, court houses and jails. Wars have ceased, drunkenness and licentious orgies are suppressed; multitudes are clothed. Says Rev. A. C. Walkup in the closing words of his report, just received by the Hawaiian Board:

"We find the work growing and hopeful at every station. I made in-

quiry as to the number of girls to be had from the Gilbert Islands for the Girls' school on Kona. Some fifty, at least, are hoping that their turn will come soon, but two hundred could be had for the asking of their parents, from kindergarten size up to full grown Christian girls."

No marriages are to be hereafter unless both parties wish it; thus hundreds of girls rejoice and give God the praise. We have a population of 20,000 to care for (the Samoan Mission caring for nearly 10,000). Those that are willing to listen to the old story of Jesus and his love are about one-half, or 10,000. Nearly 6000 have professed to love Jesus since the beginning of the mission (in 1857) but only about 700 adults are real sure today that they love Jesus and are willing to bear a cross for Him; while among the 2000 school children there are perhaps 700 little Christian heroes."

Twenty-five preachers, four of them ordained, preach the gospel to 2500 people weekly, being assisted more or less by the twenty-six teachers. Over 500 of the 1500 Sabbath school membership make a thorough study of the lesson, committing not only the verses, but the outlines and references for home readings."

As to the gifts: (Over \$400.) About sixty-two cents a member only; but what proportion is this of their income? Many heathens have hard work to get, besides their tobacco, the Queen's tax of fifty cents; while our Christians buy books, having paid the past year \$628 for them, including \$350 for Bibles and Testaments; and they buy clothes (four yards of shirting for the traders, or eight yards of calico for \$1.)"

What shall we say of Apemama, where the contributions for the support of native catechists amounted to \$140 per church member for 1898, when we remember that the annual exports of the entire group do not exceed \$3 per capita?

How came your people into their present condition?
As our time is limited, we cannot this morning dwell upon the part the American Board have had in helping you, but we will especially try to show you by the aid of this symbolic ladder what you, through the Hawaiian Board, have done for us."

The missionaries brought with them a book which they called the Bible, and from which they said we could learn about the only true God and His Son, Jesus Christ. Of course, we could not read it, even if it had been printed in our own language. So the missionaries, as soon as they had learned a little of our language, began to tell us of this one God who so loved us that "He gave His only Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This work they called preaching the Gospel. By this preaching we first began to ascend this ladder; for some of us began to believe the Gospel, and to cast aside our weapons of war and our idols, our drinking and reveling, our murdering and our stealing. To symbolize this conduct we now cast our weapons and idol and heathen dress at the foot of this ladder and, as it were, ascend the first round to a faint and obscure belief in the true God and His Son Jesus Christ. We will mark this point in our ascent by the symbolic placing of a Hawaiian Bible on the first round, a symbol of the earlier labors of your Hawaiian Missionaries. Their oldest living male representative, Rev. R. Makua, will now deposit it for us."

"This is the Missionary who gave Robert Louis Stevenson the use of his house during the short sojourn of the latter on Butaritari, and of whom Stevenson so humorously but kindly writes in his book entitled 'The South Seas.'"

At this point in the exercises the school sang the last verse of "The Gospel Ship is Sailing."

How did you reach the next round of this symbolic ladder?

You see here a large Gilbertese reading chart for use in our schools, published by the Hawaiian Board; also a small one, the first printing done for us by the missionaries in 1858. From the charts we easily learned to spell; for our words needed only thirteen letters, viz: a, e, i, o, u, m, n, f, b, k, r, t, w. When we went to school we wanted clothes, and as our teachers recommended to us to spend less of our little income on our great luxury, tobacco, we began to buy cloth and so, as I hang the small chart and its companion, a little primer, printed in 1860, on the second round, we must also hang by their side a pair of scissors, a little basket containing thread, needles and thimble, also a bar of soap, emblematic of what the wives of the Hawaiian missionaries very early taught us to do, viz: to cut and make and wash our own clothes; remembering, perhaps, that in the same chapter in Genesis which contains God's first promise of the Messiah to fallen Adam and Eve, it is also stated that "Unto Adam and to his wife did the Lord make coats of skins and clothed them."

And what have you brought that may help to symbolize your ascent?

A book containing the gospels of Matthew and John, the Epistle to the Ephesians, and a few Bible stories, printed for us in the year 1864 on a little press under very remarkable circumstances by a printer who that year drifted 600 miles in an open boat to our group. This book was another round to help us up the ladder."

By its side we would also hang a slate, paper, pen and ink, symbolic of the art of writing taught us by the Hawaiian missionaries. Hundreds have been the slates which the Hawaiian Board has sent to us to help us upward."

And what have you brought?
Two Gilbertese books, one of them a Scriptural Catechism of sixty-five pages, containing 368 questions and answers."

It may justly be regarded as a literary curiosity, as it is one of an edition of only eight copies, printed at Apaiang in 1865. (Paper was scarce there in those days.) Again, it is the only book ever translated from the Hawaiian into a barbarous language of the West by a pure Hawaiian. The work

was done by the Rev. J. H. Mahoa. A second edition of 500 copies was published by the Hawaiian Board the next year in Honolulu."

Let scoffers at the results of missionary labor in these Hawaiian Islands take notice of this book and reflect on that for which it might stand."

I have also a book of Old Testament Bible stories, published in part by the Hawaiian Board, in Honolulu, and now wholly by the American Tract Society at the request of the Hawaiian Board."

While we were early in possession of some of the gospels before the publication of the entire Bible in 1893, we valued these Old Testament Bible stories because they helped us better to understand our Savior's allusions to such men as Abel and Noah, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses, David and Solomon, Isaiah and Daniel."

And what have you brought?
I have an Hawaiian oo, or spade, and a Gilbertese illustrated reader or hand book published by the Hawaiian Board in the 7th edition containing very brief but valuable information respecting many things as punctuation, natural history bits of astronomy, something of general history and chronology, a confession of faith, with proof texts, a church and marriage covenant, etc. It tells us a little about the plow, but we have no need of plows, for we have neither oxen nor horses nor mules, which cannot live on our coral island; and again, our soil is coral sand and no crops would grow in our land, if it were plowed."

By this reader I hang this oo, such as we have been wont to procure from the Hawaiian missionaries, who have exchanged them for native food and timber, etc. These spades have been exceedingly useful to us, especially in the cultivation of the papai, our only vegetable."

The oo and this hand book have gone hand in hand in aiding to raise us into a degree of Christian civilization."

And what have you brought?
A coconut and two books. One of these books is a Gilbertese Geography, published by the Hawaiian Board. From it we learned how small a people we are, and that there are great continents and islands where dwell millions of human beings in darkness, who need the gospel light as well as we and for whom we were led by our knowledge of their lands and condition to pray more intelligently and earnestly. From it we learned of powerful civilized and Christianized nations, and we were stimulated to try to become like them."

The other book is a Gilbertese Arithmetic, published by the Hawaiian Board, in a 4th edition. We prize it, for by its study we adults, who could not tell how many seven and eight were without counting our fingers, when the missionaries first came among us, can now much better appreciate the magnitude of the numbers in the 52 instances in our Bibles in which they exceed 100,000, and especially the 100,000,000 of the angelic hosts of whom we read in the Book of Daniel and the Revelation. Glad we were to be taught by this book how the better to keep our accounts with the traders who buy our copra. Copra, or the dried kernel of the coconut, is our principal and almost only article of export, without which we could not possibly expect to rise high in a Christian civilization. For with the copra we buy our clothes and chests, our books and tools, and largely secure the means for supporting our pastors and teachers, and of paying our British taxes. Copra is as much king on the Gilbert Islands as sugar is king in Hawaii."

By the side of these two books, the Geography and the Arithmetic, we hang the coconut as emblematic of the seed or basis of our material Christian civilization."

And what have you brought?
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A NEW CUSTOMS CHIEF NAMED BY MR. DAMON

Richard Ivers, Expert Accountant is Given the Place.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday morning, at a meeting of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of Minister Damon, Richard Ivers was appointed Collector-General of Customs, which place was made vacant by the resignation of F. B. McStocker.

The position was first offered to Port Surveyor Stratemeyer, who declined with thanks. The new Collector-General is the brother of Mrs. William C. Irwin. For the past eight years he has been accountant and expert for various plantations on the Islands. His commission was made out yesterday, and he will begin his duties on the water front today.

Mr. Ivers has an extensive acquaintance in the Islands, and will be warmly congratulated on his political preferment.

Morgan as a Promoter.

By consent of the court the lease of a large tract of fertile land on Kauai, suitable to the cultivation of sugar cane, has been secured by James F. Morgan. This indicates that Mr. Morgan is going ahead with a large enterprise with which his name has been mentioned frequently of late. Mr. Morgan has made a number of successes as a promoter, and it appears that he will now present a Kauai proposition, which, if as well liked as

A CALL TO LABOR

People Urged to Aid Foreign Mission Enterprise.

REV. D.J. BINGHAM'S APPEAL

One of the Philippine Islands Missioned—Question of Expansion Strongly Presented.

The opening exercises of the Foreign Mission Rally at Central Union Church, Sunday morning, at 10:50 were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. He then introduced the chairman of the committee on Foreign Missions of the Hawaiian Board, the Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., stating that the remaining exercises would be conducted by him in behalf of the Hawaiian Board. Dr. Bingham at once invited the congregation to unite with the choir in singing "Watchman, tell us of the night."

After the singing he made a statement of the object of the meeting in the following words:

The main object of the exercises of this morning is to deepen the interest of each one of us in the great work given to the Church of Christ in His last command, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

A special object is the interesting of the young people of this congregation in that department of the work of the Hawaiian Board which is popularly and technically called "Foreign Missions," the evangelization of heathen tribes inhabiting islands of the Pacific, North of the Equator: I say North of the Equator, for there has been a long understanding between the American Board, with which we co-operate, and the London Missionary Society, that the latter are to care for the islands South of the Equator.

All the methods of this morning which may be used to awaken such an interest may not, perhaps, commend themselves to every one present; but let it be charitably borne in mind that it is not the intention to glorify either the Board or any of its agents; but to impart vividly such information as shall directly tend to encourage God's people to go forward in the conquest of the isles of the sea for Christ by the further use of methods, more or less familiar, of the Hawaiian Board which has been for so many years the almoner of your gifts for the conversion of the heathen.

To further this object, we would have you to come into closer sympathy with, and a better knowledge of, the Board and its agents; and so the officers have, at my request, taken seats on the platform, the members on my left, and the returned missionaries on my right. The Board is elected in three classes by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, now in session in this city. We meet monthly. At our annual meeting held last Friday evening, we re-affirmed a resolution, previously adopted, directly bearing on the object of this meeting, of which I wish especially to speak later.

At this point the chairman introduced Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., in the following words:

We will now listen to the Sermon on Foreign Missions by the Rev. Dr. Bishop, whom you all know, the able editor of "The Friend." He is Chairman of our committee on Home Missions, but he is so interested in Foreign Missions that we can trust him to inspire your hope in their final successful issue.

Dr. Bishop preached from Isaiah 52:7, having for his theme, "Publish good tidings." At the close of the sermon Dr. Bingham said:

At my ordination in 1856 to labor in the service of the American Board in Micronesia, on which occasion my father gave me the charge, I was permitted to read, before the chanting of the same by the choir, some lines written by a Mr. Edward Howe. I know not when or where, but they were expressive of my emotions at that hour, and continue to be to the present time. Hoping that these lines may touch some young heart and lead it to a more entire missionary consecration to Christ, I will again read them. They will then be chanted by the choir. They will be assisted by Rev. Louis Mitchell, a Foreign Missionary of the Hawaiian Board to the Gilbert Islands.

After the chant the Chairman went on to say: In furtherance of the object of this meeting we would be glad to call attention to all the Foreign Work which the Board has done in the past, through its eighty-two missionaries, men and women; but the shortness of the time will compel us to pass unnoticed their efforts to evangelize the Marquesas through the labors of the eighteen who have been sent into that field since 1853; nor can we speak of the early labors of the seven in the Caroline Islands, and the sixteen in the Marshall Islands, where none are laboring now. We are compelled to content ourselves with a review of the results of the principal Foreign work of the Board, that of the evangelization of the Gilbert Islands, through forty-three missionaries (two of these formerly in the Marshall Islands). Instead of taking the twenty minutes which are available for giving you this review myself, I am glad to give the time to some of that people who surely can furnish you with a number of pertinent facts, and perhaps in a way to fix some of them in your memory.

It may not be known to all of you that a Gilbertese Sabbath School is held every Sunday morning in the lecture room of the North Pacific Missionary Institute, where for so long a time Dr. Hyde and his associates have been laboring to raise up Hawaiian pastors and missionaries. This school has kindly consented to help us. In order to aid them in representing the way in which they have risen from the horrible pit and mire of heathenism to a plane of Christian civilization not to be despised, they are now bringing a symbolic ladder of ten rounds, a stepping stone, as it were, to "Jacob's Ladder." As they enter, singing in Gilbertese "The Gospel Ship is Sailing," you will see the bottom of the ladder standing in mire, symbolic of their former condition; at the top a miniature plain, symbolic of a Gilbertese Christian civilization, on which are a cross, a church, a school-house, a store, a court-house and a jail. How they climbed this ladder they will try to show you.

Upon their arrival in our midst fifteen questions will be asked them by their leader, whose wife is a Gilbert Islander, but he himself a native of the Tokelau cluster. Several of the questions will be answered in concert in Gilbertese in single sentences. Translations and fuller answers to most of the questions will be read from papers which they have in their hands, written in English for them.

After the entrance of the Gilbert Islanders the following questions and answers were given:

Of what nationality are you?

We are Gilbert Islanders, representatives of a people numbering some thirty thousand, dwelling on eighteen low coral islands lying on the equator, some two thousand miles southwest of Honolulu, as you may see on this map before you.

For what object have you come before this congregation?

We desire to aid the Hawaiian Board in their efforts today to increase your interest in the duty of preaching the Gospel to every creature by showing you some of the results of their attempt to elevate our people, through the blessing of God, from barbarism to a fair degree of Christian civilization.

What was the condition of your people when the missionaries in the "Morning Star" first came to reside among you in 1857?

It was most pitiable. We were savages, living in wretchedness and poverty, our annual exports not exceeding \$2 per capita, and these expended mainly in purchasing tobacco, rum, guns and powder. Multitudes of our men and boys, and even our girls to the age of ten or twelve, often wore no clothing whatever, and our women from highest to lowest only wore the riri, a specimen of which you see on the woman who stands near me. The riri is a coconut leaf fringe which will not bear washing.

Our houses generally had no sides. We sat and slept on mats on the ground. We ate fish, coconuts, pandanus, papai (a species of coarse taro, the Hawaiian apple). We were not cannibals, nor did we eat mice, but we did eat lice. Our mode of the care of the bodies of our dead would not bear description before you; it was most loathsome. Our widows, prompted by affection, often carried with them the skulls of their husbands. We worshipped false gods, mostly rude stones set up in the sand. The wooden idol which you see in the hand of my neighbor is a missionary trophy which our teacher procured on Marakei, in 1860. We were exceedingly superstitious, dark-minded, ignorant, without the knowledge of reading and writing, without books; yea, so ignorant that we robbed one of the first mails to arrive for the missionaries on Apalang, distributing the letters and papers among ourselves, and some of us even eating them, having mixed them with coconut molasses, thinking them to be food from foreign lands. We were without the knowledge of the true God. We were in perishing need of the great salvation of Christ, for, as Paul truly says of such heathen as we were, we were more or less filled with all "unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whisperers, backbiters, despisers, proud, boastful, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful," and, I might add, often very abusive of our wives.

How did you treat the Missionaries in those early days?

Many of our people treated them kindly, some with indifference, and a few with marked barbarity. The king of Apalang, whose coat of mail I now have on, very cordially welcomed the missionaries when they came to his shores and slept by the little cottage which had been brought on the "Morning Star," while it was being put up, lest thieves should carry off the lumber. He was slain in battle three months later.

We are greatly ashamed to say that after a residence of missionaries among us for eleven years, one of our number shot Rev. Mr. Mahoe in Mr. Bingham's house, and later on some of our people tore down the house and carried off the boards for building war canoes. They also destroyed Mr. Kanoa's house near by and the printing house, the school house, and the church, and rifled the grave of the first born son of one of our teachers, scattering the little bones to the four winds. But they do not do such things now.

Tell us, then, what is the present condition of your people?

We claim to be a Christian people. Churches have been established on almost every island of the group. The last island has been provided with teachers. School houses are numerous. Under British rule attendance at school is compulsory; there are judges, policemen, court houses and jails. Wars have ceased, drunkenness and licentious orgies are suppressed; multitudes are clothed. Says Rev. A. C. Walkup in the closing words of his report, just received by the Hawaiian Board:

"We find the work growing and hopeful at every station. I made inquiries as to the number of girls to be sent from the Gilbert Islands for the girls' school on Kusaie. Some fifty, at least, are hoping that their turn will come soon, but two hundred could be had for the asking of their parents, from kindergarten size up to full grown Christian girls."

No marriages are to be hereafter unless both parties wish it; thus hundreds of girls rejoice and give God the praise. We have a population of 20,000 to care for (the Samoan Mission caring for nearly 10,000). Those that are willing to listen to the old story of Jesus and his love are about one-half, or 10,000. Nearly 6000 have professed to love Jesus since the beginning of the mission (in 1857) but only about 700 adults are real sure today that they love Jesus and are willing to bear a cross for Him; while among the 2000 school children there are perhaps 700 little Christian heroes.

Twenty-five preachers, four of them ordained, preach the gospel to 2500 people weekly, being assisted more or less by the twenty-six teachers. Over 500 of the 1500 Sabbath school membership make a thorough study of the lesson, committing not only the verses, but the outlines and references for home readings.

As to the gifts: (Over \$400.) About sixty-two cents a member only; but what proportion is this of their income? Many heathens have hard work to get, besides their tobacco, the Queen's tax of fifty cents; while our Christians buy books, having paid the past year \$628 for them, including \$350 for Bibles and Testaments; and they buy clothes (four yards of shirting from the traders, or eight yards of calico for \$1.)

What shall we say of Apemama, where the contributions for the support of native catechists amounted to \$1.40 per church member for 1898, when we remember that the annual exports of the entire group do not exceed \$3 per capita?

How came your people into their present condition?

As our time is limited, we cannot this morning dwell upon the part the American Board have had in helping us, but we will especially try to show you by the aid of this symbolic ladder what you, through the Hawaiian Board, have done for us.

The missionaries brought with them a book which they called the Bible, and from which they said we could learn about the only true God and His Son, Jesus Christ. Of course, we could not read it, even if it had been printed in our own language. So the missionaries, as soon as they had learned a little of our language, began to tell us of this one God who so loved us that "He gave His only son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This work they called preaching the Gospel. By their preaching we first began to ascend this ladder: for some of us began to believe the Gospel, and to cast aside our weapons of war and our idols, our drinking and revelling, our murdering and our stealing. To symbolize this conduct we now cast our weapons and idol and heathen dress at the foot of this ladder and, as it were, ascend the first round to a faint and obscure belief in the true God and His Son Jesus Christ. We will mark this point in our ascent by the symbolical placing of a Hawaiian Bible on the first round, a symbol of the earlier labors of your Hawaiian Missionaries. Their oldest living male representative, Rev. R. Maka, will now deposit it for us.

(This is the Missionary who gave Robert Louis Stevenson the use of his house during the short sojourn of the latter on Butaritari, and of whom Stevenson so humorously but kindly writes in his book entitled "The South Seas.")

At this point in the exercises the school sang the last verse of "The Gospel Ship is Sailing."

How did you reach the next round of this symbolic ladder?

You see here a large Gilbertese reading chart for use in our schools, published by the Hawaiian Board; also a small one, the first printing done for us by the missionaries in 1858. From the charts we easily learned to spell; for our words needed only thirteen letters, viz: a, e, i, o, u, m, n, f, b, k, r, t, w. When we went to school we wanted clothes, and as our teachers recommended to us to spend less of our little income on our great luxury, tobacco, we began to buy cloth, and so, as I hang the small chart and its companion, a little primer, printed in 1860, on the second round, we must also hang by their side a pair of scissors, a little basket containing thread, needles and thimble, also a bar of soap, emblematic of what the wives of the Hawaiian missionaries very early taught us to do, viz: to cut and make and wash our own clothes; remembering, perhaps, that in the same chapter in Genesis which contains God's first promise of the Messiah to fallen Adam and Eve, it is also stated that "Unto Adam and to his wife did the Lord make coats of skins and clothed them."

And what have you brought that may help to symbolize your ascent?

A book containing the gospels of Matthew and John, the Epistle to the Ephesians, and a few Bible stories, printed for us in the year 1864 on a little press under very remarkable circumstances by a printer who that year drifted 600 miles in an open boat to our group. This book was another round to help us up the ladder.

By its side we would also hang a slate, paper, pen and ink, symbolic of the art of writing taught us by the Hawaiian missionaries. Hundreds have been the slates which the Hawaiian Board has sent to us to help us upward.

And what have you brought?

Two Gilbertese books, one of them a Scriptural Catechism of sixty-five pages, containing 328 questions and answers.

It may justly be regarded as a literary curiosity, as it is one of an edition of only eight copies, printed at Apalang in 1865. (Paper was scarce there in those days.) Again, it is the only book ever translated from the Hawaiian into a barbarous language of the West by a pure Hawaiian. The work

was done by the Rev. J. H. Mahoe. A second edition of 500 copies was published by the Hawaiian Board the next year in Honolulu.

Let us pause at the results of missionary labor in these Hawaiian Islands take notice of this book and reflect on that for which it might stand.

I have also a book of Old Testament Bible stories, published in part by the Hawaiian Board, in Honolulu, and now wholly by the American Tract Society at the request of the Hawaiian Board.

While we were early in possession of some of the gospels before the publication of the entire Bible in 1893, we valued these Old Testament Bible stories because they helped us better to understand our Savior's allusions to such men as Abel and Noah, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses, David and Solomon, Isaiah and Daniel.

And what have you brought?

I have an Hawaiian oo, or spade, and a Gilbertese illustrated reader or hand book published by the Hawaiian Board in the 7th edition containing very brief but valuable information respecting many things as punctuation, natural history bits of astronomy, something of general history and chronology, a confession of faith, with proof texts, a church and marriage covenant, etc. It tells us a little about the plow, but we have no need of plows, for we have neither oxen nor horses nor mules, which cannot live on our coral island; and again, our soil is coral sand and no crops would grow in our land, if it were plowed.

By this reader I hang this oo, such as we have been wont to procure from the Hawaiian missionaries, who have exchanged them for native food and timber, etc. These spades have been exceedingly useful to us, especially in the cultivation of the papai, our only vegetable.

The oo and this hand book have gone hand in hand in aiding to raise us into a degree of Christian civilization.

And what have you brought?

A coconut and two books. One of these books is a Gilbertese Geography published by the Hawaiian Board. From it we learned how small a people we are, and that there are great continents and islands where dwell millions of human beings in darkness, who need the gospel light as well as we and for whom we were led by our knowledge of their lands and condition to pray more intelligently and earnestly. From it we learned of powerful civilized and Christianized nations, and we were stimulated to try to become like them.

The other book is a Gilbertese Arithmetic, published by the Hawaiian Board, in its 4th edition. We prize it, for by its study we adults, who could not tell how many seven and eight were without counting our fingers, when the missionaries first came among us, can now much better appreciate the magnitude of the numbers in the 52 instances in our Bibles in which they exceed 100,000, and especially the 100,000,000 of the angelic hosts of whom we read in the Book of Daniel and the Revelation. Glad we were to be taught by this book how the better to keep our accounts with the traders who buy our copra, Copra, or the dried kernel of the coconut, is our principal and almost only article of export, without which we could not possibly expect to rise high in a Christian civilization. For with the copra we buy our clothes and chests, our books and tools, and largely secure the means for supporting our pastors and teachers, and of paying our British taxes. Copra is as much king on the Gilbert Islands as sugar is king in Hawaii.

By the side of these two books, the Geography and the Arithmetic, we hang the coconut as emblematic of the seed or basis of our material Christian civilization.

And what have you brought?

Three Gilbertese books; first the Bible, complete, in our own language, our greatest gift and that to which we owe the most in our rise. It was published, it is true, by the American Bible Society, but in the translation of it the Hawaiian Board rendered much assistance by supporting Gilbertese assistant translators during the years in which a large part of the translation was being made.

I have also an illustrated Bible Dictionary, published by the Hawaiian Board, defining nearly 400 foreign words which had to be introduced into our Gilbertese Bible, as we had no equivalent for them in our language: for example, such words as ice, snow, hour, mile, swear, tower, talent, Pharisee, baptism, and many other words, to say nothing of the names of many plants, trees, minerals, precious stones, musical instruments, coins, weights, dishes and architectural terms.

The third book is a book of Bible Readings, one for every week in the year, published by the Hawaiian Board, a book designed to help us in the study of God's word, especially to aid our women when they come together weekly, often without a teacher, at their Friday afternoon prayer meetings.

And what have you brought?

A little booklet called "Brief Notes on Job," just published by the Hawaiian Board, and now on its way to the Gilbert Islands in the Morning Star, a book to help the readers of Job the more easily to take in the great lessons which that wonderful book teaches and which we hope will be of comfort to such of our Christian people as may be suffering much and long from bodily distress, and of such there are many, often afflicted with sores, perhaps like those of Job. We have, as yet, no hospitals for our sick, but by the side of this book we will hang a package of some of the valuable medicines which the Hawaiian missionaries have taught us to use for the alleviation of the ills of the flesh, hoping that some day the good people of Honolulu will build a Hospital for our sick on Apalang, where the Gospel of Mercy was first preached to us.

And what have you brought?

The manuscript of a commentary on the Gospel of Matthew which is very nearly completed. We trust that the

(Continued on Page Seven.)

A NEW CUSTOMS CHIEF

NAMED BY MR. DAMON

Richard Ivers, Expert Accountant is Given the Place.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday morning, at a meeting of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of Minister Damon, Richard Ivers was appointed Collector-General of Customs, which place was made vacant by the resignation of F. B. McStocker.

The position was first offered to Port Surveyor Stratmeyer, who declined with thanks. The new Collector-General is the brother of Mrs. William G. Irwin. For the past eight years he has been accountant and expert for various plantations on the islands. His commission was made out yesterday, and he will begin his duties on the water front today.

Mr. Ivers has an extensive acquaintance in the islands, and will be warmly congratulated on his political preferment.

Morgan as a Promoter.

By consent of the court the lease of a large tract of fertile land on Kaula, suitable to the cultivation of sugar cane, has been secured by James F. Morgan. This indicates that Mr. Morgan is going ahead with a large enterprise with which his name has been mentioned frequently of late. Mr. Morgan has made a number of successes as a promoter, and it appears that he will now present a Kaula proposition, which, if as well liked as McBryde, will cause a demand stamped. Mr. Morgan is well acquainted with plantation company requirements, and all who know him believe that he will present a flotation that will be popular.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Mr. John Bivens, editor of the Press, Anthon, Iowa, says:—"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for fifteen years, have recommended it to hundreds of others, and have never known it to fail in a single instance."

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The bark "Nuuanu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

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We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

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Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Great Western Review writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and it cured my cough in a few days. It is most comforting, clearing the throat and giving strength to the voice."

London, England, writes:—"I think it is an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister students."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Lincoln, Ontario writes:—"I have commenced my fifth-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 30 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

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SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Lincoln, Ontario" on the Government Stamp.

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FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

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A CALL TO LABOR

(Continued from page 6.)

Hawaiian Board will soon publish it for us, and that it may be a foretaste of a Gilbertese commentary on the entire New Testament. Will not friends here help the Board to print it? Will they not buy our cocoanuts and mats and hats and baskets of the Hawaiian Board, if the Board will take them in exchange for the commentary?

Here are specimens of our handicraft, evidences of our industry, such as we would be glad to make on order to help us to rise, by the purchase of good books, still higher in a Christian civilization, for we are a very poor people.

And finally, what have you brought? A book which, next to our Bibles, we most prize: for out of it we sing the praises of Jesus. It is a Gilbertese Hymn and Tune Book published by the Hawaiian Board. It contains 216 hymns of which a few are the work of Hawaiian missionaries. The tunes number 187. We are told that it cost the Hawaiian Board more than \$1,100 to electotype and print the 1st edition of 1000 copies.

We deposit this book on the last round of our ladder and by it we place a photograph of the pupils in the Boarding School for Gilbert and Marshall Island girls on Kusaie, in grateful recognition of the last loving, living gift of the Hawaiian churches through the Hawaiian Board to our Gilbertese people, Miss Emma Kane, once a pupil in the Kawaiahae and Kamehameha Schools for girls, who was sent to Kusaie in the "Morning Star" in 1897, to assist in refining and elevating our daughters in the environments of a Christian home; and especially in teaching them to sing the songs of Zion.

We thank the Christian people of these Hawaiian Islands for all that they have done for us through the Hawaiian Board and we also thank the American Board for its generous co-operation. We thank you all most especially for every effort which you have made to bring us to Jesus, our Lord and Saviour.

In closing, we would like to sing one of our sweet hymns about our Saviour. It is a free translation of "My Jesus, I love Thee," made, in the main, by one of our own people, Kanihina, a young man who came to these islands in his childhood days, learned some English, was afterward trained in the school at Kusaie, became a teacher, and died early, in the harness, in 1891 or '92.

The school then sang in Gilbertese "My Jesus, I Love Thee, I know Thou art mine."

Secretary Emerson next gave a very brief statement of the present Foreign work of the Hawaiian Board.

The Chairman next gave a presentation of some Foreign work which the Hawaiian Board would be glad to do in coming days. He said: So rapidly and successfully are Gilbertese teachers being prepared for their work at the Training School on Kusaie, that there would seem to be little occasion for our Hawaiian Board to send more Hawaiian missionaries to the Gilbert Islands. A glance at this large map before you will show you where Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Island teachers and pastors are at work in their respective groups. They are to be found on the islands marked in red.

The American missionaries in charge of the work in the Gilbert Islands make no loud call on us for more Hawaiian missionaries. Those in charge of the work in the Marshall Islands make no call whatever. As to the Caroline Islands, Ponape, already well evangelized, and, with the New Testament in the hands of its people, is for the present closed against us. The Mortlocks are already supplied with teachers from Ponape and Ruk, and with the New Testament, translated by the now sainted Logan. A few Hawaiians would be welcomed by Mr. Price to aid in evangelizing the ten thousand savages dwelling within the lagoon of Ruk; and we would be very glad to send some to his aid; but a good beginning has been made in the eastern portion of the Lagoon. A Training School for young men and a Boarding School for girls have been for years established, and native teachers have already been placed on some of the other islands in this lagoon. Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson and the Misses Baldwin (the latter at their own charge) have very lately gone to the help of the Mission there. Portions of Scripture and other books have been prepared and circulated; some churches and schools have been established. Soon they would not need help from the Hawaiian Board. Then again, the American Board would surely look after them.

Shall we rest here, and "hold the fort," or go forward? Come with me in imagination. "Morning Star," No. 4, is now 15 years old, and, voyaging as she does so much of the time in the warm waters and airs and soaking showers of the doldrums of the torrid zone, decay in her planks and timbers is fast developing; her engine and boilers are well worn, and she must soon be replaced. Let us imagine that on the morning of January 1st, 1901, at the beginning of the new century, there looms up off our harbor a larger "Morning Star," steaming along at eight knots instead of five, the utmost speed under steam alone of the present "Star." On her I invite you all to go with me as delegates of the Hawaiian Board to Micronesia. We touch first at Butaritari, one of the northernmost of the Gilbert Islands, and land supplies for the Mission in this group. These, including Bibles, books, slates, clothing for our Hawaiian and Gilbertese teachers, are immediately transferred to the "Hiram Bingham" in command of Rev. A. C. Walkup, whom we here leave to begin at once a tour of inspection through the Gilbert Islands.

Next we touch at Kusaie and land supplies for the Gilbert and Marshall Island Training Schools and girls.

Boarding School on this beautiful island; also supplies for the native teachers in the Marshall Islands, to be taken in due time to that group by the superintending missionary, Dr. Rife.

Next we touch at Ruk and land supplies and a few Hawaiian missionaries to aid in the work. Here we find the "R. W. Logan" ready to fulfill her mission in the Central and Western Caroline Islands, waiting on our brethren in their evangelistic work. These brethren well know of some small low coral islands to the west of Ruk inhabited by a few hundred pagans, among whom they hope soon to place Ruk teachers. And so we may regard nearly all Micronesia as having been virtually taken for Christ.

But are there not other lands that have a special claim upon us? Let us go forth exploring. Shall we turn south and sail four days, 900 miles, to one of the largest islands in the world, to New Guinea, inhabited by thousands of wild savages? But the London Missionary Society, as we have seen, have preempted this interesting field, and Samoan teachers are already successfully at work there, aided by English missionaries. Shall we go north to Guam? But our brethren, the Castinos, are there. Whither then shall we go? We must keep on to the west. In only four days we sight Yap, a high island with some 8,000 inhabitants; but Spain is in control here, as at Ponape, and the Spanish Roman Catholic priests would not desire our aid, either on Yap, or the adjoining small cluster of the Pelew Islands; and so onward still to the west we go. Two days more of sailing, and our progress is stayed by the looming up of a very great high island, stretching across our bows one hundred and fifty miles on either side, a distance greater than from Kauai to Hawaii. It is the southernmost of the Philippines, the second in size, Mindanao, with its lofty peaks, its verdant valleys, its picturesque rivers, two of which are more than one hundred miles long. On its fertile plains and hills and in its many valleys dwell one million human beings shut out from a Christian civilization by Spain for more than three hundred years, without a single Protestant missionary among them. We find that multitudes of the Interior tribes have never yielded to Spanish rule, and have come but little into contact with Roman Catholic missionaries. You see no Spanish flag, no Spaniards to prevent your landing, but you find that in the Providence of God the closed door is now wide open, and so long as the Stars and Stripes float over the harbors and towns of Mindanao, the door will never again be closed. Some one surely should enter it to proclaim the pure gospel of salvation through faith in Christ alone.

Is there any special call for us to enter, or will you bid me pass these benighted ones by, and go on to the regions beyond, to Luzon or Borneo, or Siam or China or Japan? But the "Morning Star" must be back in Honolulu in time for the next annual voyage. We can go no further. Have we not seen enough? Shall we not pity these needy ones, and, feeling our responsibility, land and set up the banner of the cross, and preempt this island, in the name of the Lord, for Hawaii to evangelize?

Will you not now hasten to tell the churches of Hawaii what you have seen and done; that you find no available land having greater claims upon them than their unevangelized neighbors, the people of Mindanao, and that you have not a shadow of a doubt but that they should have the gospel now; that Hawaii, which has had so much done for it by American missionaries during the last eighty years, should now arise and put on her strength, and heed this new Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us who need the gospel as much as you did."

Christian friends of the city of my birth, look at this map. Fix its salient features in your memory; see how it, above all other lands of equal size, has geographical claims upon you which you ought not to ignore. The Hawaiian Board has earnestly and carefully considered this question. Would you know what they think? Listen to their resolution.

"Resolved, That whereas, in the wonderful providence of God, there has been opened just now a door for centuries shut, a door to a very large island of thirty-six thousand square miles, Mindanao, of the Philippines, bounding Micronesia on the west, and so comparatively our near neighbor, and now under the American flag, inhabited by one million people, among whom there cannot be found a single Protestant Missionary, or a Bible translated into any of the various languages of the island, save one, and that spoken but by a small Malay tribe, this Board would make known to its constituency its great desire to enter this door at the earliest possible date, and to co-operate, if feasible, with the American Board in the immediate evangelization of Mindanao."

O, Churches of Hawaii, will you not rise up and say to the Hawaiian Board, "Go forward and we will gladly try to support you." Will you not hasten to say to the American Board, "We earnestly ask you to co-operate with us, through the Hawaiian Board, in evangelizing not only Micronesia, but also Mindanao, as you have cooperated with us in evangelizing the Gilbert Islands? Would not a strong faith in Him who promises to be with His messengers even to the end of the world, and to whom all power in heaven and on earth is given, enable us to furnish, as our share, say six Hawaiian Missionaries and their wives, or three American missionaries, Hawaiian born, to be supported by our churches here at an annual expenditure, say, of \$2000? And would it be too much to ask the American Board to appoint at least two American missionaries and their wives to be associated with this Hawaiian band, and to be maintained at their expense? The question of how best to communicate with such a mission we do not at all here discuss. It is not the point before us now, but the question of the hour is: Shall we go forward as Providence may indicate, to rescue in some way the needy thousands of Mindanao?"

Will not Central Union church be the first to respond to this appeal for

an onward movement by making so grand an offering this morning for the present foreign missionary work of the Board as shall lead the Hawaiian Board to believe that you are really in earnest to have it go forward in behalf of Mindanao, at least by at once memorializing the American Board, asking them to take steps, if not already too late, to preempt Mindanao as a foreign field, to be evangelized in some way by the churches of Hawaii, both native and foreign, through the Hawaiian Board, under the auspices, and by the aid of the American Board?

I greatly rejoice that God has given me this opportunity to plead in behalf of the perishing inhabitants of Mindanao, an island for which I have long been praying, and for which I long ago held myself willing to give my only living son for its salvation; yea, since long before the world heard of Agni-naido. Were I young again, I would be glad to go myself.

Will you not go? If you cannot go, have you no son nor daughter to go in your place? Will you not help some one to go who may be willing to do so?

Let us all now rise and sing that soul stirring verse which I heard ringing out on the bracing air of a November morning in 1866 from the lips of my aged father when I last parted from him, as he stood on the wharf in Boston to bid God-speed to three of his children bound around Cape Horn to the isles of the sea, namely, that verse beginning:

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

After the singing of this verse the chairman said: As we are now about to take up the annual collection for foreign missions our friends will please distinctly remember that whatever amount may now be contributed, it will all be for the present foreign missionary work of the Hawaiian Board.

We would earnestly ask, however, that all those present today who are heartily in favor of this suggested forward movement to Mindanao would put their money, however little it may be, into envelopes and seal them before depositing in the boxes.

All others that would not especially favor this suggested onward movement at the present time will please put their contributions directly into the boxes as usual, not in envelopes. If there is any one present who has been led by the consideration of this great subject of foreign missions this morning to desire to contribute for foreign missions more than he has now with him, such an one can write his name and the amount which he feels able to give on a card to be found in the pew, and, after sealing the same in an envelope in case he favor the onward movement, put it in the box; or in case he do not now favor it, he can simply put the card in the box without an envelope. If our friends will favor us in this way the Board can easily obtain a very valuable expression of opinion in regard to the matter before us, and which opinion would greatly aid us in any practical consideration of a mission to Mindanao which might hereafter be made by this Board.

That there may be no mistake I repeat briefly: All the money now contributed will be for the present foreign work of the Board. If you favor an onward movement to Mindanao, put your money into an envelope and seal it. If you do not favor it, drop your money into the box without an envelope. A glance at the symbols now to be placed on the plain above the ladder may help to make our meaning clearer. The Gilbert Islanders present all wish the Hawaiian Board to go forward, and so, having put their contribution into envelopes they would be glad to give emphasis to their wish by having one of their number deposit their envelopes in the large bag marked FORWARD.

The average amount of the collections which have been taken up in connection with the annual foreign missionary sermons preached before the Central Union church since its organization in November, 1887, has been \$51.53. This, of course, does not include what Central Union church has been contributing weekly to the general work of the Board at home and abroad. The largest collection was in June, 1887, viz: \$193.45. The smallest collection was in June last, viz: \$18.55.

While the choir is singing, "Speed away on your mission of light," will you not fill the boxes with a thousand dollars, and then join with the choir in singing the last verse which begins with the words:

"Speed away, speed away with the message of rest
To the souls by the tempter in bondage oppressed."

You will find it printed in the programs. Please join in heartily.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James Kekela, of the Marquesas mission. Mr. Kekela is the missionary who once received a gold watch from President Lincoln for rescuing the mate of an American whaler when he was on the point of being eaten by the cannibals of the Marquesas Islands.

The offertory was the largest ever given in the history of Central Union church, it being \$10,559.

IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had a good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Board, Claremore, Ark. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Drugists and Dealers.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER, DUFFY AND CHAMBERLAIN, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64 page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Biscuit and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No admixture of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

VEDETTE WHEELS

Are good wheels; they are made by the makers of the great COLUMBIA wheel. We sell them at \$35.00; you get more than your money's worth. We received a few of these wheels and a good stock of the Columbias, Chainless and Chain, by the "MOANA" and they will be on sale after 7 a. m. Monday, May 29th. If applications for wheels are in excess of the number of available wheels they will be assigned pro rata.

Assessable wheels will be sold at \$55.00 and \$65.00 for Columbia Chain, \$90.00 for Columbia Chainless and Vedettes are \$37.50. Paid up wheels are sold at \$5.00 less on the Columbia and \$2.50 less for Vedettes.

This stock (of wheels) will likely be largely oversubscribed; so if you want one apply for ten.

E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMINA OF MADAGASCAR INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Borneo and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000
Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....4,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000
Total reichsmarks.....49,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,558,000.
1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000
2-Subscribed.....£750,000
3-Paid up Capital.....£27,500 0 0
4-Fire Funds.....£7,048,819 7 6
5-Life and Annuity Funds.....£13,558,000 0 0
Revenue Fire Branch.....£1,561,577 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....£1,376,611 1 0
£2,938,188 9 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON;

Elmo Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

A CALL TO LABOR

(Continued from page 6.)

Hawaiian Board will soon publish it for us, and that it may be a foretaste of a Gilbertese commentary on the entire New Testament. Will not friends here help the Board to print it? Will they not buy our cocoanuts and mats and hats and baskets of the Hawaiian Board, if the Board will take them in exchange for the commentary?

Here are specimens of our handicraft, evidences of our industry, such as we would be glad to make on order to help us to rise, by the purchase of good books, still higher in a Christian civilization, for we are a very poor people.

And finally, what have you brought? A book which, next to our Bibles, we most prize; for out of it we sing the praises of Jesus. It is a Gilbertese Hymn and Tune Book published by the Hawaiian Board. It contains 216 hymns of which a few are the work of Hawaiian missionaries. The tunes number 187. We are told that it cost the Hawaiian Board more than \$1,100 to electotype and print the 1st edition of 1000 copies.

We deposit this book on the last round of our ladder and by it we place a photograph of the pupils in the Boarding School for Gilbert and Marshall Island girls on Kusale, in grateful recognition of the last loving, living gift of the Hawaiian churches through the Hawaiian Board to our Gilbertese people, Miss Emma Kane, once a pupil in the Kawaiahae and Kamehameha Schools for girls, who was sent to Kusale in the "Morning Star" in 1897, to assist in refining and elevating our daughters in the environments of a Christian home; and especially in teaching them to sing the songs of Zion.

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Will not Central Union church be the first to respond to this appeal for an onward movement by making so grand an offering this morning for the present foreign missionary work of the Board as shall lead the Hawaiian Board to believe that you are really in earnest to have it go forward in behalf of Mindanao, at least by at once memorializing the American Board, asking them to take steps, if not already too late, to preempt Mindanao as a foreign field, to be evangelized in some way by the churches of Hawaii, both native and foreign, through the Hawaiian Board, under the auspices, and by the aid of the American Board?

I greatly rejoice that God has given me this opportunity to plead in behalf of the perishing inhabitants of Mindanao, an island for which I have long been praying, and for which I long ago held myself willing to give my only living son for its salvation; yea, since long before the world heard of Aguinaldo. Were I young again, I would be glad to go myself.

Will you not go? If you cannot go, have you no son nor daughter to go in your place? Will you not help some one to go who may be willing to do so?

Let us all now rise and sing that soul stirring verse which I heard ringing out on the bracing air of a November morning in 1866 from the lips of my aged father when I last parted from him, as he stood on the wharf in Boston to bid God-speed to three of his children bound around Cape Horn to the isles of the sea, namely, that verse beginning:

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

After the singing of this verse the chairman said:

As we are now about to take up the annual collection for foreign missions our friends will please distinctly remember that whatever amount may now be contributed, it will all be for the present foreign missionary work of the Hawaiian Board.

We would earnestly ask, however, that all those present today who are heartily in favor of this suggested forward movement to Mindanao would put their money, however little it may be, into envelopes and seal them before depositing in the boxes.

All others that would not especially favor this suggested onward movement at the present time will please put their contributions directly into the boxes as usual, not in envelopes. If there is any one present who has been led by the consideration of this great subject of foreign missions this morning to desire to contribute for foreign missions more than he has now with him, such an one can write his name and the amount which he feels able to give on a card to be found in the pew, and, after sealing the same in an envelope in case he favor the onward movement, put it in the box; or in case he do not now favor it, he can simply put the card in the box without an envelope. If our friends will favor us in this way the Board can easily obtain a very valuable expression of opinion in regard to the matter before us, and which opinion would greatly aid us in any practical consideration of a mission to Mindanao which might hereafter be made by this Board.

That there may be no mistake I repeat briefly: All the money now contributed will be for the present foreign work of the Board. If you favor an onward movement to Mindanao, put your money into an envelope and seal it. If you do not favor it, drop your money into the box without an envelope. A glance at the symbols now to be placed on the plain above the ladder may help to make our meaning clearer. The Gilbert Islanders present all wish the Hawaiian Board to go forward, and so, having put their contribution into envelopes they would be glad to give emphasis to their wish by having one of their number deposit their envelopes in the large bag marked FORWARD.

The average amount of the collections which have been taken up in connection with the annual foreign missionary sermons preached before the Central Union church since its organization in November, 1887, has been \$51.53. This, of course, does not include what Central Union church has been contributing weekly to the general work of the Board at home and abroad. The largest collection was in June, 1887, viz: \$193.45. The smallest collection was in June last, viz: \$18.55.

While the choir is singing "Speed away on your mission of light," will you not fill the boxes with a thousand dollars, and then join with the choir in singing the last verse which begins with the words:

"Speed away, speed away with the message of rest
To the souls by the tempter in bondage oppressed."

You will find it printed in the programs. Please join in heartily. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James Kekela, of the Marquesas mission. Mr. Kekela is the missionary who once received a gold watch from President Lincoln for rescuing the mate of an American whaler when he was on the point of being eaten by the cannibals of the Marquesas Islands.

The offertory was the largest ever given in the history of Central Union church, it being \$10.55.

IT CURED HER COUGH.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. I give this certificate without solicitation, simply in appreciation of the gratitude felt for the cure effected.

Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. For sale by BENSON SMITH & CO., LTD., Agents for Hawaiian Islands and all Druggists and Dealers.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purer of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. HENNESSY & SONS, London. PATENT DRUGS AND CHEMISTS, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 6-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORY: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

VEDETTE WHEELS

Are good wheels; they are made by the makers of the great COLUMBIA wheel. We sell them at \$35.00; you get more than your money's worth. We received a few of these wheels and a good stock of the Columbias, Chainless and Chain, by the "MOANA" and they will be on sale after 7 a. m. Monday, May 29th. If applications for wheels are in excess of the number of available wheels they will be assigned pro rata.

Assessable wheels will be sold at \$55.00 and \$65.00 for Columbia Chain, \$90.00 for Columbia Chainless and Vedettes are \$37.50. Paid up wheels are sold at \$5.00 less on the Columbia and \$2.50 less for Vedettes.

This stock (of wheels) will likely be largely oversubscribed; so if you want one apply for ten.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1830.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA;
COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . 6,000,000
Capital their insurance companies . . . 101,000,000
Total reichsmarks . . . 107,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks . . . 4,980,000
Capital their insurance companies . . . 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks . . . 40,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIX DECEMBER, 1907,
£13,555,000.
1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed . . . £750,000
Paid up Capital . . . 627,000 0
2. Fire Funds . . . 2,748,819 7
3. Life and Annuity Funds . . . 10,177,180 3
£13,555,000 0

Revenue Fire Branch . . . 1,561,577 8 0
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches . . . 1,376,611 1 0
£2,938,188 9 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 13.
Am. ship John C. Potter, Meyer, 191 days from Newcastle; 1814 tons coal to order.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Calhoun, 16 days from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to C. Brewer & Co.

Wednesday, June 14.
Schr. Lady, Martin, from Koolau; 150 bags rice, 250 bags paddy.

Thursday, June 15.
Schr. Noeuan, Pederson, from Hamakua; 4000 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Schr. James Makee, from Kapa; 2500 bags sugar, 220 bags rice.
Schr. Alton, Nelson, from Kailua.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau; 1070 bags rice, 400 watermelons.

Am. S. S. China, Seabury, 5 days 23 hrs. from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Kihohana, Thompson, 26 hrs. from Punalu; 4571 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Schr. Kaulikeaouli, Iahua, 26 hrs. from Hamakua.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 13.
Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
Schr. Walaiale, Green, Nawiliwili.
Schr. James Makee, Kapa.

Am. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.
Schr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.
Schr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Schr. Noeuan, Pederson, Hamakua ports.

Wednesday, June 14.
Schr. Mokoiki, Dudoit, Kapa.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Waimoa.

Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, Koloa.
Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Schr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honolulu.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, Hilo, Hanalei.

Schr. Ka Mui, Hamakua.
Schr. Kawaiiani, Sam, Koolau.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Mathias Olsen, San Francisco.

Thursday, June 15.
Schr. James Makee, Tulei, Kapa.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, Hanalei.

Schr. Helene, Macdonald, Kihel.
Schr. Lavinia, Pahl, Kamalo.

Am. ship Standard, Getchell, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, June 8, schr. Oulie Fjord, 23 days from Honolulu; June 6, W. H. Dimond, 19 days from Honolulu; June 5, schr. Helen L. Kimball, from Kahului; June 4, brig J. D. Spreckels, from Mahukona; schr. Robert Lewers, from Honolulu; schr. Defender, from Kahului; June 2, S. S. Alameda, from Honolulu; June 1, schr. Honolulu, from Kahului. Sailed, June 5, bktn. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu; June 7, Falls of Clyde, for Hilo; schr. Mary Dodge, for Honolulu; June 4, bk. S. C. Allen, for Honolulu; bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Arrived, June 6, S. S. Moana, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, June 5, S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu.

SOUTH BEND—Arrived, June 5, schr. Pioneer, from Hilo.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, June 5, bktn. Charles F. Crocker, from Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, June 7, schr. W. H. Talbot, from Honolulu; June 6, schr. F. S. Redfield, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, June 5, S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, June 8, S. S. Mariposa, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, in Spreckels Line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

Corona, Am. schr., 374 tons (at Hamalei)—Lumber thence to Kailua, H. I., by Pope & Talbot. Prior to arrival.

Honolulu, Am. schr., 520 tons—Will take a limited number of passengers from San Francisco to Honolulu via Alaska and return.

Robert R. Hind, Am. schr. (new)—Lumber from Ludlow to Honolulu, \$7.25; by Pope & Talbot.

Allen A., Am. schr., 266 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Kailua, by Alexander & Baldwin.

Robert Lewers, Am. schr., 669 tons—Redwood from Eureka to Honolulu, by Higgins & Collins.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn., 376 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

For Delaware Breakwater, per ship Erskine M. Phelps, June 14.—W. G. Irwin & Co., 2900 bags; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., 13,000 bags; F. A. Schaefer & Co., 6540 bags; C. Brewer & Co., 8006 bags; Alexander & Baldwin, 8420 bags; Castle & Cooke, 16,290 bags; H. Hackfeld & Co., 41,765 bags; T. H. Davies & Co., 2000 bags. Total 82,927 bags, valued at \$45,512.

For San Francisco, per schr. H. D. Bendixon, June 14.—2000 bags of Waluku, 3952 bags of H. A. Co. & Co. and 3595 of M. S. Co.'s sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co., and consigned to Welch & Co.; 6220 bags of Ewa sugar from Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co., and 2472 bags of P. S. M. sugar from F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. Total 18,329 bags of sugar, valued at \$56,397.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, June 13.—16,000 bags sugar, valued at \$81,052; 342 bags coffee, valued at \$1543; hides and skins, \$7305; bananas, \$3567; pineapples, \$1499; other fruits, \$172; hotel leaf, \$15; other exports, \$4553; total value of cargo, \$99,709.

After a long voyage from Newcastle the ship John C. Potter, with a cargo of duckenfield coal, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon. She is out since March 4th last, nearly three and a half months. Continual bad weather was encountered all the way by the Potter.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bgtn. W. G. Irwin, June 10.—Mrs. Edith Fuller, James Howell, Charles R. Hawthorne, Margaret Hawthorne, Lucy M. Hawthorne, C. Mathews Hawthorne.

From Mahukona, per stmr. Helene, June 12.—Charles Frasier.

From Laysan Island, per bk. McNear, June 12.—Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Bell.

From San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, June 13.—C. C. Bittling, Della E. Griawold, Mrs. Mary D. Boyd.

From San Francisco, per S. S. China, June 15.—J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, A. Ahlborn, A. M. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bradford, W. D. Baldwin, Hon. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Miss Jones, R. Kennedy, C. L. Longstreet, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Larkin, Miss Maconachi, O. A. Bernard, E. M. Boyd, Dr. Elizabeth Cummings, E. L. Cutting, S. N. Castle, A. L. Castle, Mrs. J. O'Connor, J. M. Dowsett, Miss P. Dinan, Miss K. Dinan, Mrs. D. Forbes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Dr. W. J. Galbraith, L. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopper and child, G. T. Hatley, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Merritt, Miss A. Merritt, Miss C. Merritt, H. L. Morehouse, Maj. W. A. Purdy, A. Richley, Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon, Miss Schaefer, P. Spicer, Miss K. Stephens, M. Schweitzer, Miss L. D. White, W. Wilson, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Wicland, Miss S. Walters.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, June 13.—Mrs. L. Andrews, Mrs. E. Andrews, Miss Katie Bon, H. O. Buckman and wife, T. L. Beal, J. H. Belser, Jas. Bardin, J. F. Callundun and wife, Miss E. Campbell, Hon. S. M. Damon, Miss M. M. Damon, H. Damon, Miss K. Gray, Miss G. Hobron, Miss H. Hobron, Mrs. Hayman, E. S. Hicks, Miss Hicks, H. A. Isenberg, wife and maid, Mr. and Mrs. James W. A. Johnson, Chas. E. Jacob, Professor Koehle, wife and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, A. Michaelis, Miss Michaelis, J. F. McCrossen, H. M. Mercer, F. M. McCandless, Miss M. Ogilvy, Miss Parke, Mrs. F. A. Potter, Mrs. J. Pollio, T. B. Richards and wife, A. F. Roeker, Mrs. J. K. Shingle, Miss A. Shrewsbury, F. T. Smith and wife, O. A. Stevens, Mr. Stocker, J. W. Schmidt, M. Smith, Miss Tanner, C. D. Vincent, E. J. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, C. N. Weaver, C. F. Wall, H. A. Young, Misses Young (2).

For Kaula, per stmr. Walaiale, June 13.—C. Day, Rev. S. Kalli, Rev. H. K. Kulele.

For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, June 13.—S. Hundley.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, June 11.—Mrs. M. K. Reynolds, Mrs. E. A. Howard, Miss Craig Marshall, Miss Carmine Clowe, Howard Hedemann.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, June 13.—H. S. Richard and daughter, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., Miss Benson, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, W. W. Carter, L. A. Thurston, J. C. Schless and wife, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, T. Wolff, A. Horner, T. O. Wilson, M. C. Mott-Smith, W. Wendte, Mrs. Mulvaney, P. Peck, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Mrs. Moses, Miss J. Hitchcock, C. H. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. M. A. and child, Rev. J. Samon, Rev. A. Pali, Rev. A. and wife, Rev. S. L. Desha and two children, T. Clive Davies, Rev. C. A. Austin, L. Bellman, J. M. Robinson, J. F. Clay, D. A. Loebenstein, W. M. Kalaewao, W. S. Kekuwa, F. B. McStocker, C. W. Dickey, Kong Tet Pul, Rev. Uyeda, C. A. Eakin, Mrs. Nelson, Congressman and Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. McTigue and five children.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 13.—Harold Cutler, Miss White, Mr. Pond, Rev. J. M. Lewis, F. J. Brown, A. N. Kepolka, D. McCorriston, Mrs. Jansen, S. Cockett and child, A. Gussoni, Peter Noa and wife, J. J. Combs, H. N. Landford, Mrs. M. Johnston, R. R. Berg, Judge Stanley, Rev. S. K. Kaeleua and daughter, Rev. J. Kallilo, Rev. E. M. Hanuna, Rev. Kulakahi, Rev. J. Hilo, Rev. Tsuji, Rev. Teng Ahlin, Rev. Lahilahi, Rev. Kuahele, F. M. Brooks, M. Salto, Mr. R. W. Filler and wife.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Iwalani, June 14.—Rev. V. Kiteat, Mrs. J. Hardy.

For Waimoa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, June 14.—F. Gay and wife, Rev. G. N. Kapu, W. B. Opunui, T. A. Rice and wife.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kaula, June 14.—A. P. Bolter, J. McGarrin.

For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, June 14.—L. B. Nutting and wife, J. H. Coney, W. Berlowitz, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Miss C. Spitz, J. B. Hanalei and wife, Geo. Woods, Ed. Blake, Mrs. Willis, Miss Bartels, M. L. Lydgate and wife, Mrs. H. Isenberg, T. R. Keyworth, Mr. K. Akina, J. Rasmussen, Jno. Fry, E. J. Snow, Ah Chong and wife, H. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. J. Titcomb, Miss Dischelsky.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Kinau, June 13.—H. S. Richard and daughter, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., Miss Benson, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, W. W. Carter, L. A. Thurston, J. C. Schless and wife, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, T. Wolff, A. Horner, T. O. Wilson, M. C. Mott-Smith, W. Wendte, Mrs. Mulvaney, P. Peck, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Mrs. Moses, Miss J. Hitchcock, C. H. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. M. A. and child, Rev. J. Samon, Rev. A. Pali, Rev. A. and wife, Rev. S. L. Desha and two children, T. Clive Davies, Rev. C. A. Austin, L. Bellman, J. M. Robinson, J. F. Clay, D. A. Loebenstein, W. M. Kalaewao, W. S. Kekuwa, F. B. McStocker, C. W. Dickey, Kong Tet Pul, Rev. Uyeda, C. A. Eakin, Mrs. Nelson, Congressman and Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. McTigue and five children.

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For Lahaina, per stmr. Kaula, June 14.—A. P. Bolter, J. McGarrin.

For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, June 14.—L. B. Nutting and wife, J. H. Coney, W. Berlowitz, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Miss C. Spitz, J. B. Hanalei and wife, Geo. Woods, Ed. Blake, Mrs. Willis, Miss Bartels, M. L. Lydgate and wife, Mrs. H. Isenberg, T. R. Keyworth, Mr. K. Akina, J. Rasmussen, Jno. Fry, E. J. Snow, Ah Chong and wife, H. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. J. Titcomb, Miss Dischelsky.

For Honolulu, per stmr. Kinau, June 13.—H. S. Richard and daughter, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., Miss Benson, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, W. W. Carter, L. A. Thurston, J. C. Schless and wife, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, T. Wolff, A. Horner, T. O. Wilson, M. C. Mott-Smith, W. Wendte, Mrs. Mulvaney, P. Peck, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Mrs. Moses, Miss J. Hitchcock, C. H. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. M. A. and child, Rev. J. Samon, Rev. A. Pali, Rev. A. and wife, Rev. S. L. Desha and two children, T. Clive Davies, Rev. C. A. Austin, L. Bellman, J. M. Robinson, J. F. Clay, D. A. Loebenstein, W. M. Kalaewao, W. S. Kekuwa, F. B. McStocker, C. W. Dickey, Kong Tet Pul, Rev. Uyeda, C. A. Eakin, Mrs. Nelson, Congressman and Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. McTigue and five children.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 13.—Harold Cutler, Miss White, Mr. Pond, Rev. J. M. Lewis, F. J. Brown, A. N. Kepolka, D. McCorriston, Mrs. Jansen, S. Cockett and child, A. Gussoni, Peter Noa and wife, J. J. Combs, H. N. Landford, Mrs. M. Johnston, R. R. Berg, Judge Stanley, Rev. S. K. Kaeleua and daughter, Rev. J. Kallilo, Rev. E. M. Hanuna, Rev. Kulakahi, Rev. J. Hilo, Rev. Tsuji, Rev. Teng Ahlin, Rev. Lahilahi, Rev. Kuahele, F. M. Brooks, M. Salto, Mr. R. W. Filler and wife.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

The Himalaya sails for San Francisco next Monday.

The bark Himalaya is loading sugar at Fort street wharf.

The ship Aryan is taking on ballast for San Francisco to sail tomorrow.

The collier John C. Potter is discharging coal at Pacific Mail wharf.

A foreign schooner, lumber laden, was sighted outside last night bound in.

The United States transport Sheridan will not arrive from San Francisco until next month.

The bark Mohican, for San Francisco last Sunday, carried a cargo of 11,650 bags of sugar, valued at \$76,147.

The Kilohana, from Punalu yesterday, reports a choppy sea in the channel and northeast trades blowing.

No news of the delayed Nippon Maru, now six days overdue from Yokohama, was brought by the China.

The schooner Emma Claudina's cargo for San Francisco last Saturday consisted of 1840 bags of sugar, valued at \$10,925.

The big cargo of the ship Erskine M. Phelps for Delaware Breakwater for orders, was 82,927 bags of sugar, valued at \$45,512.

The Kona-Kau steamer W. G. Hall is due at noon today with a full load of sugar from Honolulu. She has also 2000 bags from Pahalua.

The S. S. Zealandia is now at San Francisco and is to leave the transport service. She will replace the Australia for a trip or two while the favorite liner is having a thorough overhauling.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 13.
Am. ship John C. Potter, Meyer, 101 days from Newcastle; 1814 tons coal to order.
Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Calhoun, 16 days from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to C. Brewer & Co.
Wednesday, June 14.
Schr. Lady, Martin, from Koolau; 150 bags rice, 350 bags paddy.
Thursday, June 15.
Stmr. Noeuan, Pederson, from Hamakua; 4000 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.
Stmr. James Makee, from Kapaa; 2500 bags sugar, 220 bags rice.
Stmr. Alton, Nelson, from Kailua.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau; 1070 bags rice, 400 watermelons.
Am. S. S. China, Seabury, 5 days 23 hrs. from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, 26 hrs. from Punaluu; 4571 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.
Schr. Kaulikeaouli, Ialua, 26 hrs. from Hamakua.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 13.
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
Stmr. Walaiale, Green, Nawiliwili.
Stmr. James Makee, Kapaa.
Am. S. S. Australia, Hordette, San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.
Stmr. Noeuan, Pederson, Hamakua ports.
Wednesday, June 14.
Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kaunakakai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Waimea.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Koloa.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honolulu.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, Hilo, Hanaelei.
Schr. Ka Moi, Hamakua.
Schr. Kawaiiani, Sam, Koolau.
Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Mathias Olsen, San Francisco.
Thursday, June 15.
Stmr. James Makee, Tulei, Kapaa.
Schr. Ada, Nelson, Hanaelei.
Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, Kihel.
Schr. Lavinia, Pahia, Kamalo.
Am. ship Standard, Getchell, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, June 8, schr. Otille Ford, 23 days from Honolulu; June 6, W. H. Dimond, 19 days from Honolulu; June 5, schr. Helen L. Kimball, from Kahului; June 4, brig J. D. Spreckels, from Mahukona; schr. Robert Lewers, from Honolulu; schr. Defender, from Kahului; June 2, S. S. Alameda, from Honolulu; June 1, schr. Honolulu, from Kahului. Sailed, June 8, bktn. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu; June 7, Fair, of Clyde, for Hilo; schr. Mary Dodge, for Honolulu; June 4, bk. S. C. Allen, for Honolulu; bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu.
AUCKLAND—Arrived, June 6, S. S. Moana, from Honolulu.
YOKOHAMA—Arrived, June 5, S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu.
SOUTH BEND—Arrived, June 5, schr. Pioneer, from Hilo.
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, June 5, bktn. Charles F. Crocker, from Honolulu.
TACOMA—Arrived, June 7, schr. W. H. Talbot, from Honolulu; June 6, schr. F. S. Redfield, from Honolulu.
HONGKONG—Arrived, June 5, S. S. City of Peking, from Honolulu.
SYDNEY—Sailed, June 8, S. S. Mariposa, for Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., 976 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, in Spreckels Line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.
Corona, Am. schr., 374 tons (at Gambier)—Lumber thence to Kailua, H. I., by Pope & Talbot. Prior to arrival, Honolulu, Am. schr., 526 tons—Will take a limited number of passengers from San Francisco to Honolulu via Alaska and return.
Robert R. Hind, Am. schr. (new)—Lumber from Ludlow to Honolulu, \$7.25; by Pope & Talbot.
Allen A., Am. schr., 266 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Kahului, by Alexander & Baldwin.
Robert Lewers, Am. schr., 669 tons—Redwood from Eureka to Honolulu, by Higgins & Collins.
W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn., 376 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

For Delaware Breakwater, per ship Erskine M. Phelps, June 14.—W. G. Irwin & Co., 2900 bags; M. S. Grimsby & Co., 13,000 bags; F. A. Schaefer & Co., 6540 bags; C. Brewer & Co., 8006 bags; Alexander & Baldwin, 8420 bags; Castle & Cooke, 16,290 bags; H. Hackfeld & Co., 41,765 bags; T. H. Davies & Co., 2900 bags. Total 82,927 bags, valued at \$435,512.
For San Francisco, per schr. H. D. Bendixon, June 14.—2000 bags of Waluku, 2952 bags of H. A. Co.'s and 3595 of M. S. Co.'s sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co., and consigned to Welch & Co.; 6220 bags of Ewa sugar from Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co., and 2472 bags of P. S. M. sugar from F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. Total 18,339 bags of sugar, valued at \$86,597.
For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, June 15.—16,000 bags sugar, valued at \$81,052; 842 bags coffee, valued at \$1542; hides and skins, \$7308; bananas, \$2567; pineapples, \$1459; other fruits, \$172; hotel loaf, \$15; other exports, \$4557; total value of cargo, \$99,709.

After a long voyage from Newcastle the ship John C. Potter, with a cargo of Duckfield coal, anchored in the stream yesterday afternoon. She is out since March 4th last, nearly three and a half months. Continued bad weather was encountered all the way by the Potter.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bktn. W. G. Irwin, June 10.—Mrs. Edith Fuller, James Howell, Charles R. Hawthorne, Margaret Hawthorne, Lucy M. Hawthorne, C. Mathews Hawthorne.
From Mahukona, per stmr. Helene, June 12.—Charles Frasier.
From Laysan Island, per bk. McNear, June 12.—Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Bell.
From San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, June 13.—C. C. Bittling, Della E. Griswold, Mrs. Mary D. Boyd.
From San Francisco, per S. S. China, June 15.—J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, A. Ahlborn, A. M. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bradford, W. D. Baldwin, Hon. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Miss Jones, R. Kennedy, C. L. Longstreet, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Larkin, Miss Maconachi, O. A. Bernard, E. M. Boyd, Dr. Elizabeth Cummings, E. L. Cutting, S. N. Castle, A. L. Castle, Mrs. J. S. O'Connor, J. M. Dowsett, Miss P. Dinan, Miss K. Dinan, Mrs. D. Forbes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Dr. W. J. Galbraith, L. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hopper and child, G. T. Hatley, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Merritt, Miss A. Merritt, Miss G. Merritt, H. L. Morehouse, Maj. W. A. Purdy, A. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon, Miss Schaefer, P. Spicer, Miss K. Stephens, M. Schweitzer, Miss L. D. White, W. Wilson, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Wieland, Miss S. Walters.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, June 13.—Mrs. L. Andrews, Mr. E. Andrews, Miss Katie Bon, H. O. Buckman and wife, T. L. Deal, J. H. Belser, Jas. Bardin, J. J. Callandun and wife, Miss E. Campbell, Hon. S. M. Damon, Miss M. M. Damon, H. Damon, Miss K. Gray, Miss G. Hobron, Miss H. Hobron, Mrs. Hayman, E. S. Hicks, Miss Hicks, H. A. Isenberg, wife and maid, Mr. and Mrs. James, W. A. Johnson, Chas. E. Jacob, Professor Koehle, wife and son, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, A. Michaelake, Miss Michaelake, J. F. McCrosson, H. M. Mercer, F. M. McCandless, Miss M. Ogilvy, Miss Parke, Mrs. F. A. Potter, Mons. J. Pollio, T. B. Richards and wife, A. F. Rooker, Mrs. J. K. Shingle, Miss A. Shrewsbury, F. T. Smith and wife, O. A. Stevens, Mr. Stecker, J. D. Schmidt, M. Smith, Miss Tanner, C. W. Vincent, E. J. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, C. N. Weaver, C. F. Wall, H. A. Young, Misses Young (2).

For Kaula, per stmr. Walaiale, June 13.—C. Day, Rev. S. Kaili, Rev. H. K. Kuhele.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, June 13.—S. Hundley.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, June 11.—Mrs. M. K. Reynolds, Mrs. E. A. Howard, Miss Creig Marshall, Miss Carmine Clowe, Howard Hedemann.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, June 13.—H. S. Richard and daughter, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., Miss Deacon, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, W. W. Carter, L. A. Thurston, J. C. Schless and wife, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, T. Wolff, A. Horner, T. O. Wilson, M. C. Mott-Smith, W. Wendte, Mrs. Mulvaney, P. Peck, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Mrs. Moses, Miss M. Hitchcock, C. H. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. M. Al and child, Rev. J. Samon, Rev. A. Pali, Rev. Al and wife, Rev. S. L. Desha and two children, T. Clive Davies, Rev. C. A. Austin, L. Bellman, M. B. Robinson, J. F. Clay, D. A. Loebenstein, W. M. Kalenawo, S. W. Kuewa, F. B. McStocker, C. W. Dieckey, Kong Tet Pul, Rev. Ueda, C. A. Eakin, Mrs. Nelson, Congressman and Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. McTighe and five children.

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NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the charts of the North Pacific.

W. B. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Waialua assembly was weakened yesterday by the report that there was soon to be a call for an assessment of twenty per cent. Another assessment on Maunalei is soon to be called.

WHARF AND WAVE.

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The Pacific Mail liner China is at Pacific Mail wharf, where she docked at noon yesterday, after a quick run from San Francisco, having sailed from there at noon on June 9th. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip. The China sails for Yokohama at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The following vessels were on the berth in San Francisco for island ports on the sailing of the China: For Hilo: Bark Amy Turner, to sail June 13th, and bark Annie Johnson, to sail June 15th. For Honolulu: Bark Albert, to sail June 13th; bark Ceylon, to load June 7th; schooner Transit; bark Martha Davis, to sail June 9th; bark Alden Besse and schooner Honolulu, to sail June 10th.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.
U. S. S. Adams, Book, Hilo, June 4.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Walker, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Haw. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, Newcastle, April 23.

Am. ship Arya, Whittier, Norfolk, April 28.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco, May 18.

Am. ship Star of Russia, Hatfield, Nainai, May 24.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, May 26.

Br. ship Kilmorey, Milne, London, May 27.

Ger. ship Wega, Bommerman, London, May 31.

Am. bktn. Robert Sudden, Birkholm, May 31.

Am. ship George Curtis, Sproule, New York, May 31.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, June 2.

Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, June 3.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, June 7.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, June 10.

Am. bk. McNear, Pederson, Laysan Island, June 12.

Am. ship John C. Potter, Meyer, Newcastle, June 13.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Calhoun, San Francisco, June 10.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in June.

Vessel. From. Geneva, Am. bg. Clipperton Island

Albany, Ger. bk. Westport

City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle

King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle

Blairstown, Br. ship Newcastle

Amphitrite, Br. ship London

Foong Suey—Haw. bk. New York

Antelope, Br. bk. Nitrate ports

Alden Besse, Am. bk. San Francisco

Honolulu, Am. schr. San Francisco

Sarmiento, Ar. S. S. San Francisco

Diamond Head, Haw. bk. S. F.

Alce Cooke, Am. schr. Puget Sound

Lillehorn, Am. ship Gray's Harbor

Amelia, Am. bktn. Blakely

Victoria, Br. stmr. Lisbon

J. C. Glade, Ger. bk. London

Kinfauns, Br. bk. London

Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship, New York

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. ship, Liverpool

Due in September.

Foong Suey, Haw. bk. New York

Helen Brewer, Haw. ship New York

Due in October.

Obed Baxter, Am. bk. New York

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Harvester, Am. bk. Newcastle

Bundaleer, Chli. bk. Newcastle

Enterprise, Haw. ship Newcastle

Star of Italy, Haw. ship Newcastle

Novelly, Am. schr. Newcastle

Addenda, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Louisiana, Am. schr. Newcastle

John Smith, Am. bktn. Newcastle

Yasomita, Am. ship Newcastle

Lizze Vance, Am. schr. Newcastle

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Newcastle

County Marleneth, Br. bk. Liverpool

La Reocosa, Br. bk. New York

Nuanua, Haw. bk. New York

Island, Haw. bk. New York

Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship Norfolk

Kiroro, Br. ship Shanghai

Matasawa, Am. stmr. Norfolk

The band concert at the hotel drew a big crowd last evening. The singing was the feature.

New Court Room.

The room formerly occupied by the Chinese Department in the Judiciary building has been fitted up preparatory to the sitting of the Supreme Court. The use of this room was made necessary on account of Chief Justice Judd's sprained ankle, it being impossible for him to climb the stairs to the second floor. The term opens next Monday, with twenty-four cases on the list.

BORN.

WOND—In this city, June 11, 1899, to the wife of Geo. Wond, a son.

DIED.

DEVAUSCHELLE—At Napili, Kaunapali, Maui, June 9, 1899, Alapai, the beloved wife of Ed. Devauschelle, of consumption, aged about 30 years.
MEEKAPU—In this city, June 11, 1899, Tamar, the beloved wife of S. H. Meekapu, of cancer, aged 48 years and 6 months.
TINKER—In San Francisco, at St. Mary's hospital, June 5th, Joseph Tinker, of this city.

Among the China's passengers was J. M. Dowsett, who returns after a flying business trip to the coast.

Col. and Mrs. W. F. Allen returned by the steamer China yesterday. They have been absent many months.

The contract for supplying Government coal was yesterday given to Wilder & Co., whose bid was \$7.70 a ton. Allen & Robinson's bid was \$7.95 a ton.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Hugo Stangenwald, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary, to Ann Maria Stangenwald, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, July 10, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 8, 1899.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the estate of Inga L. Bergersen and guardianship of M. W. M. Bergersen, minor.

On reading and filing the petition of William A. Bowen, administrator and guardian of said estate and said minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate and said minor, situate on the east corner of Heulu and Keaumoku streets, in Honolulu, Oahu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, that all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., June 7th, 1899.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Martha Dunleavy vs. Frank Jay Dunleavy.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Frank Jay Dunleavy, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Martha Dunleavy, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22d day of March, 1899.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of said cause until the next August term, 1899, of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., May 8, 1899.
2070-121

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Inga Larsen Bergersen, deceased, by order of the Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the First Circuit Court, dated the 24th day of March, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated (with proper vouchers, if any exist) whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of C. F. Peterson, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

HIEL J. KAPU, Administrator of the Estate of Inga L. Bergersen.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., June 13, 1899.
2081-61

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Honolulu, H. I., June 13, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that RICHARD IVERS has this day been appointed Collector-General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice Frank B. McStocker, resigned.

(Signed) S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

2081-31

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, July 15th, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, will be sold at Public Auction, 6 lots in Nahuiku, Koolau, Maui, as follows: